The New-York Times.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S GREAT ACT.

"Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

A. LINCOLN.

NOW READY,
AND SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION,
CARPENTER'S
GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE,
ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY A. H. RITCHIE,
THE FIRST READING
OF THE
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION
BEFORE THE CABINET,
BY
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM CABINET OFFICERS TO THE ARTIST.

From Secretary Seward (to the publishers.)

WASHINGTON, 25th May, 1866.

I beg you to accept my thanks for the fine engraving you have sent me of Mr. Carpenter's picture, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

It is a vivid representation of the scene, with portraits of rare fidelity to nature.

The engraver has been singularly successful in copying it, without impairing or detracting from its excellence in these points. Faithfully yours,

WM. H. SEWARD.

From Chief Justice Chase, (late Secretary of the Treasury.)

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1866.

I have just received the engraving of your "Emancipation Proclamation Picture." I do not see that improvement is possible.

Accept my congratulations on your complete success. As always, your friend,

S. P. CHASE.

F. B. CARPENTER, Esq.

From Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1866.

Accept my thanks for the artist proof of your admirable painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet."

The work is, in every respect that I am capable of judging, entirely satisfactory, and worthy of national admiration, as a fitting commemoration of Mr. Lincoln's great deed. Yours truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

From Secretary Welles.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1866.

The Engraving, I am happy to see, is amply commended. Some parts are excellent, and all well done. Some feeling of sadness when I saw it came over me for the great and good man who so interested himself for you, and whom we all love. Very truly yours,

GIDEON WELLES.

From Secretary McCulloch.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1866.

The Engraving is a very elegant one. I have no doubt the picture will be generally approved and greatly admired.

I am, very truly, yours,

HUGH McCULLOCH.

From the Hon. Edward Bates, late Attorney-General of the United States.

The individual portraits are very life-like. Indeed I have never seen a group of seven or eight figures all of which so truly presented the originals.

The execution seems to be excellent, and without any opinion of mine, my dear Sir, your work is a *manifest* success. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BATES.

From Hon. M. Blair, late Postmaster-General.

Your picture of the President and Cabinet in council on the Emancipation Proclamation is, in my judgment, a very fine work of art. The likenesses, the grouping, and the surroundings all seem to me to be very good, and to make an admirable representation of the persons, the place, and the occasion. Yours truly. M. BLAIR.

From Postmaster-General Dennison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

It gives me very great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the admirable engraving from your noble painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet," by our lamented President.

The approving judgment of the country of the merit of the picture, and the justness of its association with Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," as a great national painting which has been so universally conceded, cannot fail to commend the engraving to every truly patriotic American citizen. Truly yours,

W. DENNISON.

From Secretary Harlan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1866.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Ritchie's Engraving from your beautiful painting.

Trusting, my dear Sir, that you may live long to enjoy the fruits of your eminent talent, I am truly yours,

JAMES HARLAN.

From Attorney-General Speed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

In your great picture you have succeeded in bringing out and making the faces show their thoughts. You have not sunk the natural in the heroic, a fault so common that it must be difficult for an artist to avoid it. The naturalness of the picture makes it with me one of the greatest and most beautiful achievements of art that I have ever seen.

Truly yours, JAMES SPEED.

From Senator Fessenden, late Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

I have received the engraving from your picture of "The First Reading." It is admirably done, both in points of finish and faithfulness, and I prize it highly.

Yours truly, W. P. FESSENDEN.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

From the New-York Times.

To those who have seen the original, it is enough to state that the engraving is 21x33 inches in size; that it is a perfect production of the painting, to the minutest detail, and that it is executed in Mr. Ritchie's best style, which is equivalent to saying that it is as fine an engraving as can be produced in America. A brief statement of the leading points in the history of the work will be of interest to those who have not seen the painting. It is well known that Mr. Lincoln contemplated issuing the Emancipation Proclamation during the dark days of 1862, and that it was only postponed in consequence of a suggestion made by Secretary Seward, at one of the Cabinet meetings, to the effect that such an act at that time might be considered the last effort of an exhausted Government—"a cry for help, the Government stretching forth its hands to Ethiopia, instead of Ethiopia stretching forth its hands to the Government." He therefore proposed that the document should be held back until some great Union success might remove this obstacle. Mr. Lincoln saw the force of the objection, and the proclamation was postponed for the time, but it was made a few weeks subsequently—immediately after the victory of Antietam. It was while Napoleon at this Cabinet meeting, when the postponement was decided on, that Mr. Carpenter has represented in the painting. In the foreground are Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary of State, both seated, the former supported on his right by Secretary Stanton, and on the left by Secretary Welles. Chief Justice Chase (then Secretary of the Treasury) stands slightly to the rear of Mr. Seward, on his left. At the end of the President's table and directly opposite to him is Attorney-General Bates, and in the background are Postmaster-General Blair, and the Secretary of the Interior, Caleb B. Smith, both standing. Every one of these likenesses are striking pictures, and were taken from life by Mr. Carpenter; and the entire scene, even to the furniture in the room where the Cabinet meeting was actually held, is represented with the utmost accuracy. The production well deserves to rank with the most notable of the paintings commemorative of important events in American history.

From the New-York Tribune.

We have long since expressed our opinion of this picture, an opinion which time only confirms us in. It is essentially a historic portrait, as faithful and true to the fact as the artist could make it, painted out of his enthusiasm for the cause of freedom and his admiration for Mr. Lincoln. His theme was most interesting, and he has made the most of it. The engraving is very faithful to the original, and Mr. Ritchie has been at especial pains to preserve the accuracy of the portraits, feeling that the whole interest of the picture centres in them, and anxious to do his best to preserve the historic value of the work. Mr. Carpenter expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the reproduction of his picture.

From the New-York Independent.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter's historical picture of President Lincoln reading to his Cabinet his Proclamation of Emancipation has been reproduced by Mr. Ritchie, in an engraving which is regarded by critics as eminently successful. The engraving is about three feet long and two feet wide, large enough, when hanging on the wall of a room, to show the portraits distinctly at a considerable distance. Mr. Carpenter's original painting has a national reputation, and Mr. Ritchie's engraving will have a national circulation. The expression on Mr. Lincoln's face, in this picture, is one which we frequently saw him exhibit, and one which has been seldom caught in his portraits, not even in photographs—a mingled mercy and serious mood, a union of playfulness and dignity, which were as interchangeable with him as the lights and shadows of an April day.

From the New-York Evening Post.

It will no doubt take its place among the pictures which the people hang upon their walls to commemorate one of the great and most notable acts in the nation's history. Mr. Carpenter has achieved a success which time will go on ripening to the latest day that Americans honor the nobility of their ancestors.

The size of the Engraving is 21 inches by 32 inches, on Large and Heavy Plate Paper.

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No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

** A few experienced Canvassing Agents wanted for Districts not occupied. Address as above.

FINIS.

The Fag End of the Great Fenian Fizzle.

The Heroes of Green Erin Troubled with Homesickness.

They Straggle Toward Boston and New-York Miscellaneously.

Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec Still Unconquered.

Unseemly Hilariousness of the Hated Saxon.

Gen. Meade Puts a Stop to Fenian Travel and Telegraphing.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament Without Loss of Life.

The Governor-General's Speech on Reciprocity and Fenianism.

Fenian Affairs at Ogdensburgh and Elsewhere—Movements of O'Neill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Friday, June 8.

Notwithstanding the President's proclamation and Gen. MEADE's order, Fenian movements continue in this direction. Two car-loads of men supposed to be Fenians went east from Potsdam Junction this morning. Gen. MEADE and Staff left for the East this morning. One hundred and twenty-five United States regulars, on their way from Buffalo to this place, met a dispatch from Gen. MEADE at De Kalb Junction, ordering them to Malone on the same train.

Two hundred Fenians going to Malone were expelled from the cars at Watertown by the United States troops, but before the train had reached Sandford's Corners, the next station, all were on board again.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN O'NEILL, of the Irish Republic, who commanded the Fenians at the battle of Ridgeway, and was released on bail at Buffalo, came through in the noon train from the West and went on to Malone. A gentleman who came from Rome with him says he was emphatic in the declaration that a blow would be struck before Sunday night. He says the arresting of SWEENY and MURPHY, and a few other officers will not seriously interfere with the Fenian plans, as they have plenty of good officers who are unknown to the authorities.

There is now but one company of regulars here to guard the great amount of arms and ammunition seized and brought to this place, suspected as being Fenian property. It requires but little perception to see that the regulars are thoroughly tainted with Fenianism, and could not be relied upon to enforce extreme measures against the men assembled on the border.

Fenian News from Malone.

MALONE, N. Y., Friday, June 8.

The situation remains about the same here at the seat of war, as it was at the last report. In addition to the arrest of Gen. MURPHY and Gen. HEFFERMAN as announced yesterday, Col. REILLY, Capt. GLASS, Capt. EASTON and all the principal officers of the Army of the Irish Republic in this locality, were already arrested and are now here under guard.

They refused to give their parole. They were serenaded by the Malone Cornet Band last evening, and were loudly cheered by their men as they appeared at their windows, and made brief addresses. They gave their followers good advice, telling them to yield to circumstances and behave themselves as become good citizens of the United States and to return quietly to their separate homes and await the opportunity to strike the great enemy, the British Government. Notwithstanding the large number here, more than 2,000, they are very peaceable and quiet.

We learn that the Government has ordered the railroads to give them transportation home, but they refuse to go. They came to fight and nothing else will satisfy them. Some of the officers, who have often faced the cannons mouth and are as brave as ever drew a sword, wept like children when taken into custody by the authorities.

A wealthy farmer from over the lines, named MCGINLEY, was in town yesterday. He was believed by the Fenians to be a spy, and warned of his danger by the Fenians, if he remained. As he was about to get into his carriage, he was seized by an infuriated crowd and badly beaten, and undoubtedly have been killed if the officers had not interfered. He was finally rescued, and before this is beyond their reach over the border.

Notwithstanding the orders not to transport any men toward the frontier, about 400 more Fenians have managed to get here during the last twenty-four hours.

It is reported that a large force are coming here afoot from Potsdam Junction, 40 miles west of this place.

Gen. MEADE and staff have just arrived from Ogdensburgh, and "we shall see what we shall see" and report to-morrow.

A Reported Attempt to Seize Canadian Steamers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, June 8.

A supposed attempt to seize the Canadian steamers *Corinthian* and *Rochester*, at Charlotte, last evening, was frustrated.

Gen. BARRY, on being telegraphed to for orders, replied that he had no available troops to send here, and that the authorities would have to depend on what aid could be obtained from the militia and police.

Gen. BARRY's force has been sent to Ogdensburgh.

Sweeny Arraigned at St. Albans—He is Held to Bail.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Friday, June 8.

Gen. SWEENY and Col. MEEHAN were arraigned today before United States Commissioner HOYT, and waiving examination, were held to bail, SWEENY in $20,000, and MEEHAN in $5,000. They remain in custody until bail is given.

No late news of interest has been received from the front up to noon to-day.

The Vermont Border.

ESSEX JUNCTION, Friday, June 8.

Firing has been distinctly heard on this side of the line, apparently in the direction of Pigeon Hill.

THOMAS CARPENTER's hotel at Pigeon Hill, just across the line, was torn down by the Fenians yesterday, in revenge, it is supposed, for jeering and defiant speeches by Mr. CARPENTER.

Fenians are leaving in squads for home, transportation being furnished by Maj. GIBSON, in accordance with orders from Washington.

Gen. SWEENY's bail has been fixed this A. M. at $30,000.

Nine tons of Fenian ammunition were seized in Burlington this morning, *en route* to St. Albans.

Movements of the "C. O. I. R."

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

The Stephens wing of the Fenians of this city advertised for several days "a grand reception to the Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic," and as an additional attraction, engaged brass and string bands. The demonstration took place this afternoon. Not more than 300 persons were present.

STEPHENS arrived on the park grounds an hour after the time stated in the programme, and read a written speech, claiming that Ireland was the proper place for fighting the battle for Irish independence, and dissenting from those who seek to secure to aid the foreign Governments.

Fenians at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 9—12:30 A. M.

The *Express* states that fifteen car-loads of Western Fenians have returned to this city within twenty-four hours. Two freight-cars filled with arms and ammunition were also brought on the Lake Shore road, and at midnight were standing on a side track, awaiting orders from the consignees. At that hour no movement had been made by the authorities looking towards a seizure.

Three thousand Fenians are now encamped on Ohio-street and Tiff's farm, two miles from the city.

From Toronto—The Invasion Ended.

TORONTO, Friday, June 8—10 P. M.

Reports from various points of interest indicate the Fenian invasion virtually at an end.

The action of Parliament suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* is universally approved, and the energetic action of the American Government gives much satisfaction.

An Epidemic—Alarming Prevalence of Nostalgia.

BOSTON, Friday, June 8.

A St. Albans special to the *Journal* says: There were no arrivals of Fenians this morning, but numerous departures of the Brotherhood for their homes. Col. HUGH DONNELLY's company of 65 have left for Springfield, and between 75 and 100 who have straggled in from the front, and been loitering around town, have left on the train for Boston. They were provided with transportation by the United States Government, and were very grateful for it. They say that as soon as it becomes known at the front that the Government is furnishing them with transportation homeward, that the Fenian Army will be among the things that were. A movement made on the part of the British Government will probably hasten the dispersing of the Fenian invaders. Last evening there were thirty car-loads of British regulars, numbering some 2,500, landed at Farnum, about 14 miles from St. Johns, on the Waterloo Road, and at a point nearly opposite the invaders.

Fenian Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 8.

A large Fenian meeting was held to-night, to give substantial aid to the Canadian movement. District Centre FITZPATRICK presided. Mr. MCWILLIAMS congratulad the Brotherhood upon being again united. He expressed indignation at the course of the Government in its treatment of Irishmen who had served so well during the war. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMALL also delivered an eloquent address. Contributions were quite liberal.

Fenian Arrests in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 8.

Several prominent Fenians were arrested last evening and to-day, including JAMES MCGRATH, State Centre of the O'Mahony wing; P. J. HORNER, Treasurer of the Roberts wing; Dr. P. S. O'REILLY, Coroner of St. Louis; W. C. GANTT, A. DOYLE, M. S. CONNOR, Gen. CURLEY, formerly Adjutant-General; Dr. JOHN FINN, and SAMUEL ERSKINE, all of whom were admitted to bail.

DAN. O'MADIGAN, State Centre of the Roberts wing; DALY, CURRAN and O'CONNOR, who refused to give bail yesterday, entered bonds to-day.

The examination of HOGAN was continued before the United States District Court to-day.

Fenians in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 8.

As many as eight hundred Fenians, many of them armed, arrived in town this evening, but though they did not intend to stop here, the order of Gen. BARRY will prevent their going eastward, as they intended.

Transportation of Fenians and their War Material Forbidden—Their Secret Messages by Telegraph Stopped.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 8.

A copy of the following order has been furnished parties interested:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ONTARIO,
BUFFALO, June 8, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—In accordance with instructions from Major-Gen. MEADE, in virtue of power vested in him by the President of the United States, the transportation over railroads, by water, or other modes of public conveyance, of any persons or material of war, designed or supposed to be designed to violate the neutrality laws, is forbidden. The transmission over the telegraph wires of messages in a cipher, or otherwise, from Fenians, or on matters relating to Fenian movements, is also forbidden. All persons are warned that any evasion or disregard of these prohibitions will be treated as aiding and abetting the violators of laws. Commanding officers of the United States troops within the limits of this military district, will cause this order to be made public, and it is made their duty to see that is promptly and rigorously enforced.

WM. F. BARRY,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Command'g.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Meeting at Ottawa—Speech of the Governor-General—Habeas Corpus Suspended—Fenian Prisoners to be Tried by Court-martial.

OTTAWA, C. W., Friday, Jan. 8.

Parliament assembled to-day at 3 o'clock for the first time in this city, being the fifth session of the Eighth Parliament of the United Provinces of Canada. Precisely at 2 o'clock His Excellency the Governor-General Viscount MONCK proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council the members of the Legislative Council being assembled the members of the Assembly were summoned, and Parliament formally opened by His Excellency in a lengthy speech. After rehearsing the state of the country, Lord MONCK touched upon the existing excitement of Fenian invasion in a few well-chosen sentences, in which he stated that owing to the action of the United States Government, probably danger had passed.

At the conclusion of the speech the Legislative Assembly returned to their Chamber. Hon. Attorney-General West, JOHN A. MCDONALD, moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to introduce a bill suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act. This was assented to on the part of the opposition by Mr. HOLTON. Mr. MCDONALD introduced his bill, stating that its objects were—first, the arrest of all persons, subjects or citizens of a foreign country, in arms against the peace of this country; and next, all such persons, being British subjects, as shall aid or abet them. Hon. Mr. CARTIER, Attorney-General East, asked for leave to introduce a bill to extend the provisions of chapter 89 Consolidated Statutes Upper Canada, so as to apply to Lower Canada, the leading section of which I telegraphed you on Tuesday. both bills were passed unanimously by both Houses.

His Excellency then affixed the seal of State, and gave the royal assent, retiring amid the plaudits of the spectators.

It is understood and believed here that a court-martial, composed of twenty-officers of militia, will be appointed immediately for the trial of the Fenian prisoners captured during the recent operations at Fort Erie.

If convicted, those proved to have held prominent positions will be sentenced to death and executed. Among those now in confinement are five men who have been recognized as employes of the Grand Trunk Railway, and these will no doubt suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Those prisoners found to have held subordinate positions will be sentenced to terms of penal servitude and placed in the fortifications at Quebec.

Parliament has adjourned until Monday.

Opening of the Session at Ottawa—Speech of the Governor-General on Fenianism and Reciprocity.

OTTAWA, C. W., Friday, June 8.

Parliament opened to-day. The following is a synopsis of the Governor's speech:

After alluding to the new Capitol building in an appropriate manner he speaks of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, and says the papers relative thereto will be laid before the House;—that it is imperative to find new markets for the products of the country—that a deputation representing British North America was sent during the past Winter to the West Indies, Brazil, &c., to ascertain the best means of extending their commercial relations, and a report will be made in due time. Allusion is made to the Fenian movement as follows: The threats and preparations for attack upon Canada constantly and openly made by a body of organized men in the United States of America known as Fenians, compelled me, since the last Parliament, and by the advice of my Ministers, to call out for active service a large portion of the volunteer forces of the Provinces. The spirit displayed by the people in ready response to the Proclamation has received the merited approval of Her Majesty's Government. Events which have occurred the last few days afford continued proofs of the necessity for the precautionary measures adopted. The Province has been invaded by a lawless band of marauders, but I congratulate the country that they were promptly confronted within twenty-four hours, and compelled to make a precipitate retreat. I deplore the loss of life and sufferings entailed upon the gallant body of Canadian Volunteers in the engagements which took place in repelling so promptly the invaders who attacked the country, and I feel assured you will not omit to alleviate, so far as may be in your power, the miseries so wantonly inflicted upon many families. But, while I grieve at individual loss, I congratulate the country that the first note of danger has shown that Canada possesses in her volunteers a body of men ready to peril their lives in defence of Queen and country. The entire people have been thoroughly aroused by the recent occurrences, and it must now be apparent to all that the whole resources of the country, both in men and arms will at any moment be cheerfully given in repelling invasion of their homes. In the measures of defence which I have been called upon to take, I have received unremitting support from the Lieutenant, General commanding and Admiral HOPE. It is also a source of unfeigned pleasure to acknowledge the gallant devotion displayed by the officers and men of Her Majesty's military and naval forces in Canada. I am happy to be enabled to state that that the President of the United States has issued a proclamation declaring that a serious infraction of the laws of that country have been and are being committed by evil-disposed persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against the British possessions of North America, and requiring all officers of his Government to exert every effort for their repression. I trust the course thus adopted will ere long prevent this country from being subjected to further attacks from citizens of a nation on terms of amity with Great Britain. The maintenance of a force on active duty, which the Government was compelled to call out, has involved the expenditure of large amounts not provided for by any vote s the last session. The accounts of this expenditure will be laid before the House, and I feel confidentyouwill immediately pass a bill indemnifying the Government for this unavoidable departure from the provisions of the auditing account.

The recent occurrences show the necessity of extending to Lower Canada, the act to protect the inhabitants of that section of the province against lawless aggressions from the subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty's Government. It has also been necessary for the preservation of law and order to adopt a course similar to that taken at the present session of the Imperial Parliament, for the temporary suspension of the *habeas corpus*. I invite your immediate attention to these necessary measures.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Ship-Owners and Builders.

BOSTON, Friday, June 8.

The Committee appointed ten days ago, at a meeting of the ship-owners and builders of this city, in relation to the strike of caulkers and others, made their report to-day, at an adjourned meeting.

The Committee have met with entire success in obtaining signatures to the resolutions adopted at the meeting, and the opinion is universal that there should be no wavering or receding from the position taken by the ship-owners, and that the members of the several combinations, more especially in Boston, have assumed a false position, which if persisted in, must eventually work to those composing them far more injury, inconvenience and suffering than it can to the ship-owners. The Committee are satisfied that many of the workmen who belong to this combination, and many who do not would willingly and gladly return to work, were it not for the influence of others, and no doubt many from fear of personal injury, who need only to be assured of protection. Such a state of things, the Committee say, in this community of all others, should not be suffered to exist. The demands of the workmen of Boston, both for pay and time, have always been most cheerfully met, and we do not understand that any complaint from them is now made on this score. But by refusing to work, they hope to assist the workmen of New-York in obtaining the same wages and time they have here, and it is on this point they refuse working on the ship *Archer*. The Committee therefore recommend that advertisements be freely inserted in the several daily papers at once, inviting mechanics of the several trades needed to come to this city, assuring them they shall find ready employment at $4 per day, with nine hours, and be guaranteed six months work; assuring them also that they shall have protection from interference. They also recommend that a sufficient fund be raised or guaranteed, the same to be used to carry out this arrangement, or any other purpose connected with the same.

The report was accepted, and a Committee appointed to carry out its provisions.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 8.

WILLIAM B. READ, counsel for JEFF DAVIS, arrived yesterday from Richmond, and by permission of the Government was in close consultation with him last night and to-day. He went North to-night on the steamer *Thomas Kelso*. He gave no definite information respecting his interview with JEFF DAVIS, either as to being admitted to bail by the Government as many anticipated or his release from imprisonment in any manner whatever. All the counsel regretted exceedingly that the trial had been postponed till October, as every arrangement had been perfected by them to insure no delay on their part in conducting the defence.

Judge UNDERWOOD arrived from Richmond this afternoon, and went through to Baltimore without stopping.

Railroad Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 8.

The mail train from Pittsville, due here at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, ran off the track at Valley Forge, caused by a switch being left open. The whole train went down an embankment twelve feet high.

The engineer of the train was instantly killed; THOMAS DORNAN, the mail conductor, was frightfully mangled, and died shortly after; a young girl had both her legs broken.

No one else was injured except by bruising.

This is the first fatal accident on the Reading Railroad in twelve years.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 8.

COTTON stiffer; sales 2,200 bales; low middlings, 35c.@36c. To-day's receipts, 848 bales; week's receipts, 5,288 bales against 4,612 last week. Exports, 21,724 bales. Stock, 124,123 bales. SUGAR fair, at 14c.@14½c. COFFEE—Week's sales, 450 bags; Prime, 20c., in gold. Stock, 4,822 bags. New-York Exchange, ½ premium.

Mexican shipping is quarantined. There are sporadic cases of yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

A Cordova letter says the settled and industrious Confederate colonists are doing well.

The floods are everywhere receding.

Found Drowned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, June. 8.

The body of a man was found floating in the Hudson, at Wilke's Point, near Hyde Park, to-day. From papers on the person of the deceased his name appears to be JOHN STONE, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, but latterly of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, second battalion.

V. R. C. HIREMAINS arrived at Union Corners, in this county, and will there await the arrival of his friends.

Election at Danbury, Conn.

DANBURY, Conn., Friday, May 8.

At the annual borough election held here today, EDWARD S. DAVIS, Union, was elected Warden, with the remainder of the Union ticket.

Express Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Friday, June 8.

The United States Express Messenger's safe on the Eastern-bound train of the Pacific Railroad was robbed, about 3 o'clock this morning, between Lee's Summit and Pleasant Hill, of about $15,000.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

The Political Complications in Europe.

Semi-Official Declaration of the Policy of Napoleon.

Military Glory Not the Object of His Ambition.

The Convention to Assemble in the Interest of Peace.

The mails by the steamship *Africa* reached this City last evening. A full summary of the news has been already published, but we give from our foreign files some further details of special interest and importance.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

The Pacific Policy of the French Empire.

From the Semi-Official Constitutionnel, May 28.

As soon as he found himself charged with the destinies of France Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON hastened, upon the same day when he delivered the eagles to the army, to make known to the great Powers his firm desire of preserving good relations with them, and of maintaining the peace of Europe. *The Emperor Napoleon III. has remained loyally attached to the policy he then declared.* Nothing less than the preservering resistance of Russia to all efforts at conciliation, and her enterprises against the repose of Europe were requisite to bring about a conflict in which France was inevitably called upon to play a part. The Crimean war was not only just and necessary. No war was more manifestly undertaken for the defence of European interests. Thus France only entered into it with the alliance or the sympathies of all the Powers of Europe. She bore the weight of it more than any other, and she also reaped the greater portion of the glory. Notwithstanding the allurements of such a war, in which France saw her victories saluted by the acclamations of Europe, the Emperor NAPOLEON was the first to think of putting an end to it and to propose peace. The situation was delicate and difficult. It was necessary at the same time to conciliate the legitimate susceptibilities of the enemy vanquished at the Alma and at Sebastopol, but who had still considerable forces, and to appease the lively resentment of an ally who would have desired to inflict more terrible blows upon Russia. The Emperor NAPOLEON met with a double success. He offered a peace honorable enough for Russia to accept, and too advantageous to Europe for England to be able to refuse. At the Congress of Europe, where this peace received its definite form, he was recognized by all as the arbiter of the difficulties which presented themselves. In the eyes of foreigners, as in those of France, he had the honor of the reestablishment of peace. All the testimonies of public gratitude he had received in Paris and in the departments, were repeated in Germany when he visited that country the following year to have an interview with the Emperor ALEXANDER. A short time afterward Europe was on the point of being disturbed by a new collision. Its cause was insignificant enough, but divers influences were far from showing themselves disposed to favor an agreement. The town of Neufchatel was in insurrection. It desired to escape from the rule of Prussia, to reënter the bosom of the Swiss Confederation, which prepared to support it. Russia had seen with displeasure the attitude of Prussia during the Crimean war. Austria, perhaps, desired nothing more ardently than to see her rival in Germany engaged in a war against Switzerland. These two Powers urged the Court of Berlin firmly to support its rights. Other counselors excited the Confederation to an obstinate resistance. Troops were already on the march upon both sides. War was on the point of breaking out. The Emperor's Government alone endeavored to prevent it, and succeeded in causing the spirit of conciliation to prevail. It obtained the meeting of a conference, at which France, England, Austria and Russia prepared a project of arrangement, which was accepted by Prussia and Switzerland. All danger of war had disappeared. Entire Europe knew that it was in especial due to the intervention of the Emperor's Government. The attitude taken up by Austria in Italy had attracted the most serious attention of Europe. The announcement of a Congress appeared to have again removed a new cause of war, when a certain resolution of Austria precipitated events. Her army passed the Ticino and marched upon Turin. The object of Austria was to place her domination in Italy upon a larger and stronger basis. The interests and equilibrium of Europe were thereby threatened. France hastened to defend them. She gained the victories of Magenta and Solferino. A vaster career was offered to her triumphs. *But the Emperor Napoleon does not wish for the insatiable intoxication of military glory any more than France.* It was he who again offered peace, and laid down its bases with the rarest moderation and disinterestedness. The question of the Elbe Duchies arose. It was not for France to intervene directly. She only entered into the matter to point out to the different parties the dangers of pretensions which must lead fatally to war, and to impress upon both sides the counsels of peace. The official documents published within the last two years bear testimony to the activity and zeal of the Emperor's Government to spare Europe the too lamentable spectacle of a too unequal war, with its vicissitudes and troubles. Nevertheless, the cannon roared in the Duchies. The numerous battalions of Austria and Prussia gained a victory too easy to be very glorious. Now we see the two great States divided by that victory, and drawing Germany with them into an immense and obstinate war, regnant with disasters, and animated by a fury really disproportionate to its first cause. At the same time also Italy enters this great conflict, bringing to it her passions, her hatred, and her natural aspirations, and casts herself into it with all her strength. And yet, in view of this crisis, Imperial France is found such as she has always shown herself for the last 15 years, a friend of peace, solicitous for European interests, but calm, sure of herself, and as far from jealous ambition or unreflecting impetuosity. She has followed events without compromising herself. She has given counsel to all parties without engaging herself to any. By everywhere recommending a policy of moderation and disinterestedness she has herself constantly afforded an example. Finally, when the Emperor's Government believed that it could unite its efforts for the maintenance of peace with those of England and Russia it decidedly assumed the initiative of a collective step. The principle of this step is admitted at London and St. Petersburgh as at Paris. Communications are being exchanged between the three Courts, in order to determine its form and fix the moment when it may be attempted. This concert of the three great Powers in favor of peace is, under present circumstances, an important fact. France will not forget that the Emperor's Government has not ceased, amid the various phases of a war crisis, to preserve in equal degree her interests and her dignity, to maintain her liberty of action, and, in fact, *to do her utmost in these conditions for the maintenance of peace.*

The Proposed Conference—What it intends to Do.

From the Constitutionnel, May 24.

Who showed yesterday that the policy of the Emperor's Government has always been of a specific character, and that the initiative which it has just taken in the assemblage of a Congress is but the logical consequence, or rather the regular continuation, of the same policy. We have a few remarks to make upon the character of this Conference. Every one knows that it will have for its special object the restoration of tranquility to Europe, by seeking for the means of preserving peace. Nor is there any person who does not recognize the importance of such a mission, considering the preparations for war which are being pushed on with extreme energy, the various passions which have been excited, and the numerous interests which protest against a war, the proportions and effects of which would be terrible indeed. Nothing, then, is more natural than the anxiety with which public opinion is directed upon the scheme for a Conference, and with which it awaits the result of communications relating to that scheme which are passing between the neutral Powers, who are from this time agreed to accept it in principle. But we cannot observe without astonishment the levity with which certain journals speak of this projected Conference. They do not hesitate to prophesy by affirming beforehand its failure. According to their notions public opinion ought not in any way to trouble itself about any efforts that may be made to procure the assembly of a Conference; and even the Powers themselves who are making these efforts should not regard their enterprise in any serious light. These journals pretend not to see, despite all evidence, either facts or intentions. They will take no account of the grave complication which has led to the suggestion of this scheme. It is France, as we have said, which has taken the initiative in it. England and Russia have readily assented to it. Is, then, the agreement of thesegreat Powers to pass for nothing? Do we not all know the rank which each of these Powers holds, and the part which she plays in Europe? Is it not evident that their common action must add to the strength of each of them? And to speak as we may be allowed to do, of France in particular, has she not to entitle her to the confidence of the friends of peace the authority of those precedents which we enumerated yesterday? She stood alone in the first instance in desiring the reestablishment of peace when she proposed it after the capture of Sebastopol to England and to Russia, and peace was restored. She alone saw with regret the war which was on the verge of breaking out between Prussia and Switzerland, and the war was avoided. Why should success be more impossible now, when France has England and Russia as associates in her work of European interest? Will she labor with less zeal and fewer chances of success supported by such powerful coöperation. The union of the three great Governments gives to their action an immense force, without diminishing individually the duties they have taken upon themselves, and the responsibilities which they have consented to bear. Doubtless they have pledged themselves to attain at any cost and by any means the object they have in view—the prevention of war. But they have pledged their honor to do, loyally and firmly, everything that is possible in performing the mission which they so earnestly desire. And let it not be said that France, England and Russia themselves have little faith in a work which they have only commenced in order, as it were, to ease their consciences. No; three Governments so highly placed in Europe, and disposing of such vast sources of influence, would not have entered upon a task so grave and so dear to many interests *without being determined to employ all means likely to insure success.* For our part we are convinced of it, and we do not hesitate to declare our conviction. The Courts of London and St. Petersburgh, like the Government of the Emperor, sincerely desire the preservation of peace, and their union, which attests that desire, guarantees also the earnestness of their efforts to relieve Europe from the incalculable misfortunes which would ensue from the threatened war. Are we, then, to say that with this union and this zeal all difficulties and impossibilities have disappeared, and that success is certain? We would not create any such illusions. But we maintain with sincerity and with confidence that the assembly of a Conference will *introduce into the situation a new element which will greatly modify it,* and which will oppose to the passions whose ardor causes the danger of war important efforts and serious chances for the maintenance of peace. We spoke just now of the new and considerable strength which the concurrence of England and Russia conferred upon the pacificatory action of France. The three Courts have the support of an alliance which adds immensely to their authority—*it is that of the unanimous populations and the general interests of Europe, which they represent.*

Discussion in the House of Commons on the Proposed Congress.

In the British House of Commons, on May 24, Mr. DISRAELI said: I take this opportunity of making an inquiry of some importance. I should like to know whether the Government have any communication to make to the House respecting the proposed, and I believe intended, Conference at Paris. I wish to know whether it is a fact that Her Majesty's Government has acceded to the invitation of one of the great Powers, and has consented to attend the Conference. I also wish to know whether there is any truth in this announcement which I find in a foreign journal, which is treated generally as a semi-official journal, namely, that the three Courts seek conditions of agreement in territorial compensations which would offer indemnities and satisfaction to the claims of Prussia, Austria and Italy. The difficulty in the present state of affairs consists in finding compensations suitable in each case. I wish to ask whether there is any author ty for this statement, so far as the Government of Her Majesty is concerned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I will give the right honorable gentleman the best answer in my power. I should perhaps have been able to have given my answer in more entire confidence, and to have imparted to him the best information in our possession, if I had been aware that he was about to ask the question to-day. During the business hours of to-day I have had no communication with the Foreign office on this important subject. I do not think, speaking of what was known up to this morning, that there is anything of consequence to add to the short statement made in another place by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Her Majesty's Government is entertaining with earnest desire, though perhaps not as yet with sanguine hope, the proposal for a meeting or conference among the Powers of Europe, thinking that the chances presented were, at any rate, chances which it was their duty not to pass by in view of the extreme calamity which it is sought to prevent, and which, but for that opening, appears to be impending over a great part of Europe. They have therefore acceded to a proposal made to them so far as to entertain the question, but the precise terms upon the basis of which the invitation was to be addressed to the Powers of Europe have not, I think, been fully adjusted, according to the latest information that I have received. At the same time I do not think there is any reason to suppose, so far as present information goes, that difficulty is likely to arise upon the adjustment of those terms. With regard to this passage, on which the right honorable gentleman asks a specific question, and whether there is any foundation for the statement, what I should say is, that I think that statement goes beyond the state of facts. I cannot say precisely, indeed it would be dangerous to describe what, after all, must depend on documentary evidence which will be shortly in the possession of the House; but I do not think that the statement that the three Courts are seeking conditions of agreement in territorial compensations as a basis is

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A Woman Murdered, and the Body Supposed to be that of Another—The Husband of the Latter Indicted for the Murder of his Wife—She Appears and Claims Him—Who is the Murdered Woman?

Among the many cases of mistaken identity which have occurred in the Police annals, none have been published presenting more singular features than the one we are about to relate. Although the main incidents occurred several years ago, the explanations which served to clear up the mystery have been but recently made. The affair at the time was widely canvassed, the newspapers giving every publicity to the case in its various stages; and while some of our readers will doubtless remember the interest excited, they will be glad to learn the facts which will disperse the mystery which then surrounded the entire matter.

Several years ago Inspector LEONARD, then a Captain of Police, received a telegraphic dispatch from the Police authorities of Providence, R. I., requesting him to arrest JOHN M. COOKSON, master of a small coasting schooner plying between Providence and Norfolk, Va. The accused was charged with having murdered his wife at the little town of Seaconk, near Providence. Capt. LEONARD at once set about the task required of him, and in a very short time ascertained that Capt. COOKSON's schooner was then lying in this harbor. He at once boarded the vessel, and on inquiring for the master, Capt. COOKSON appeared in person. The officer notified him of the charges against him and of his purpose to arrest him. COOKSON turned pale, stammered, was confused, and, in fact, showed all those signs of embarrassment which are generally interpreted as evidences of guilt, but may also be the effect of surprise and virtuous indignation. He, however, submitted quietly to the arrest, protesting in the most solemn manner his innocence, and declaring that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of his wife, if she were not at home. The officer conveyed his prisoner at once to Seaconk, and there learned the facts which had led to the arrest.

It appeared that COOKSON lived in the outskirts of the village with his wife, with whom he was not on the best of terms. Quarrels frequently arose between them, but no violence on his part had ever been observed. On a certain morning COOKSON and his wife were overheard by the neighbors quarreling violently. Shortly afterward COOKSON started for Providence, and immediately set out for Norfolk with his schooner. His wife was not seen during that day nor the one following, but no attention had been paid to that fact. On the third day some children, who were picking blackberries near the village, were attracted by the unusual movements of a dog which accompanied them, to a spot where he was pawing up the earth in a frantic manner, and barking violently. On reaching the spot, the children were horror-stricken on beholding the fact of a dead woman exposed to view where the dog was scratching. The citizens having been notified of the fact, hastened to the scene, and in a short time had uncovered the body of a woman, over whose remains an inch or two of dirt had been scattered. It was found that the body was frightfully mutilated, and had been sprinkled with quick-lime to aid in its decomposition previous to being covered with earth. The body was conveyed to the village, and there identified as remains of Mrs. COOKSON. The mother and sister of that lady positively identified the body, not only by its general appearance, but by certain marks. Mrs. COOKSON's hair was somewhat singular in its color, and her manner of wearing it was peculiar. She had lost one of her front teeth, and another had been filled with composition. These marks all appeared on the body of the dead person, and the mother and sister were not only positive on these points, but also identified the clothing with which the corpse was covered. The fact of the quarrel between COOKSON and his wife became known, and the dead body of the woman found in the woods being recognized as that of Mrs. COOKSON, led to the belief that that lady had fallen a victim to her husband's violence. The dispatch to Capt. LEONARD and the arrest of COOKSON followed.

When the prisoner arrived at Seaconk the indignation of the citizens against him was most intense, and for a short time it was feared that lynch law would be called into requisition. Good sense, however, guided the citizens, and the prisoner was confined in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. This body soon met, and with little delay found an indictment against JOHN M. COOKSON for the murder of his wife. Additional evidence of a circumstantial nature was adduced calculated to remove all shadow of doubt as to the guilt of the accused. It was shown that after the quarrel with his wife, the accused had come down to Providence and there purchased a barrel of lime, which had been sent on board his schooner. From this time he was lost sight of for several hours, and the next that was known he had boarded his schooner at an unreasonable hour and suddenly put to sea. The prisoner explained that he certainly did quarrel with his wife, and, leaving her in anger, had determined to start upon his voyage as speedily as possible. As he was going to a southern climate, in hot weather, he had purchased the lime to be used as a disinfectant on board his schooner. He could suggest no possible place where his wife could have concealed herself, and, indeed, had no doubt but that the body found was her remains. His explanations, of course, were disbelieved, and his fate was considered settled. The prisoner himself thought that there was no possible way by which to establish his innocence—the evidence against him appeared conclusive, and the only opposition to it he could interpose was his unsupported statement. He abandoned himself to despair, and as the day for his trial approached all hope had fled from his bosom. Arrangements for his trial were completed, the day was fixed, counsel had volunteered to defend to the extent of their ability the seemingly doomed man, when, the day before the trial was to commence, Mrs. COOKSON, alive and well, appeared upon the scene and claimed her husband. Of course the prison doors were opened, and he who had so long stood beneath the shadow of the gallows was restored to society with an unstained reputation.

Mrs. COOKSON accounted for her absence by stating that after the quarrel with her husband and his departure for Norfolk, she had departed quite as hastily for New-Hampshire, where she had been visiting some friends. Being an uneducated woman she had held no communication with her relatives, and they had been in utter ignorance of her whereabouts. She returned at the critical time she did, supposing her husband would have completed his voyage, but not knowing that he was imprisoned on charge of having murdered her.

The question then arose "who is the woman who has been thus murdered?" but no satisfactory answer could be given, and, although the Police long devoted their energies to unraveling the mystery no solution to it could be obtained, and the affair was forgotten. The unfortunate woman slept in the grave-yard at Seaconk; no friend visited her grave, and no one could tell her story. Her sad fate and her remarkable resemblance to another had secured for her Christian burial, and that was all that was known of her.

A short time since Inspector LEONARD had in custody a noted burglar, who had long been known to the authorities as being one of the most skillful of his class. This man gave to the Inspector a solution of the Seaconk mystery, which has never been printed. He said that the murdered woman was the wife of an expert English burglar named COLLINS, who is now dead. COLLINS had long followed his nefarious profession, from the pursuit of which his wife had endeavored to wean him. She was aware of many of the secrets of the gang to which COLLINS belonged, and particularly of all the facts connected with a burglary perpetrated at Providence shortly previous to her death. The gang had become suspicious of her, and fearing that she might expose them, had resolved upon her death. She was accordingly most brutally murdered by her husband and his associates, and her body disposed of in the manner described. COLLINS immediately left the scene, and shortly afterward died in prison. The burglar who related these facts knew nothing regarding the history of the unfortunate woman, save that she was born in England and was COLLINS' wife. The old adage that "murder will out" seldom fails, although its exploitation may sometimes be delayed until the perpetrator has answered the charge before a Court from which there is no appeal.

A Destitute Soldier and His Family.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 7, 1866.

There is now living at the southeast corner of Charles and Fourth streets, in a damp, rear basement, a man and his wife, with four small children, having nothing to make them anyway comfortable. This man served in the Union army under Gen. WARREN, in front of Richmond, where he was wounded a few days before LEE's surrender to Gen. GRANT. After his discharge he came home with a minnie ball in his back, entering at the shoulder and settling near the spine, where it lay about thirteen months before it was extracted. He is also afflicted with rheumatism in his feet. Will not the charitable call and see for themselves this sad case of destitution. His apartment is entered from the yard, stepping into the rear of the hall-way of the house and down a stairway into his room. Yours respectfully, K.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Taking of Seguine's Point—The Sanitary Committee and the Homeopathists—Curious Memorial—Report of Dr. Harris.

At the opening of the session of the Metropolitan Board of Health yesterday, Judge BOSWORTH remarked that he had seen in the daily newspapers an intimation that the Board had seized Seguine's Point without authority of law, and he desired so say that the Board had merely taken its own property, had violated no law, and intended to violate no law, but did intend to take care of the health of the Metropolitan Health District.

The report of the Sanitary Committee having been called up, Dr. STONE introduced a petition from homeopathic physicians, asking the Board to set apart hospitals wherein they may treat cholera patients. The Doctor, in view of the fact that the Board of Health last week invited the coöperation of these physicians, thought it sufficient to order the communication on file. Dr. STONE's proposal brought out several members of the Board, and therein the Doctor pledged his honor that the homeopathists shall enjoy all the privileges and facilities which Medical Director SMITH may extend to allopathic physicians. Drs. PARKER and STONE said: "If homeopathists will treat their patients better than we can, we will practice homeopathy. All that we want is a fair trial."

CURIOUS MEMORIAL FROM THE BREWERS.

The following letter was read, and the subject was referred to Judge BOSWORTH:

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Association of Brewers in the City, to memorialize your honorable body upon the subject of the enforcement of the Excise Law, respectfully represent, that in the opinion of your memorialists, the prohibition of the sale of lager-beer on Sundays, is dangerous to the health and injurious to the morals of a large class of our German population. So far, the law has had the effect of keeping at home, confined in crowded tenement houses, a very large class of our German population, especially in the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, who heretofore have been accustomed to spend their Sundays in the open air in Central Park, and in the various gardens which have been provided for them in various parts of the City.

To these people a day of recreation is a matter of absolute necessity, and after a week of labor and toil it is necessary for their health and happiness that they should have one day to breathe the fresh air of Heaven, and to enjoy themselves in accordance with their own tastes and habits, so that they do not interfere with the rights and privileges of other people.

It has been the custom of these people on Sundays to leave their houses, and take with them their wives and children, and while absent from their houses to partake of refreshments at the saloons and gardens which they might visit. These refreshments generally consist of lager-beer and various articles of food, such as bread, cake and cheese. It is inconvenient and impracticable to carry these refreshments with them, and therefore the closing of such places of refreshment is equivalent to an edict compelling thousands of Germans to stay at home on Sunday, because, unless they know that they can get refreshments, they will not leave their homes.

Another evil resulting from the prohibition of the sale of lager-beer is that the Germans who have been accustomed from childhood to drink the healthy and well-prepared lager-beer, and which is so well adapted to their nature, necessarily become accustomed to stronger and more unhealthy drinks. The man who is accustomed from childhood to drink beer will, if he cannot get that, drink something else. Laws cannot stop them, and if the sale of liquors on Sunday is prohibited, such people will lay in a store on Saturday and drink it at home. Now, it is well known that lager-beer in small quantities can ot be stored at all. It will become flat and stale, and will spoil. The Germans are used at dinner time to send for it to the saloons that keep it for sale in kegs. And now, being unable on Sundays to send for it, or to store it in small quantities on Saturdays, the tendency will be to supply themselves with strong liquors, brandy, whisky, &c.; and when thus the Germans will become accustomed to such strong drinks, this law will have been the means of doing more real injury to the cause of temperance and the health of the people than results now from the unrestricted use and sale of lager-beer.

Your memorialists claim, and they are prepared to substantiate it by statistics, that the introduction of lager-bier in this country has done more good to and has better promoted the cause of temperance than all the laws on the subject combined. That wherever people have substituted lager-bier for brandies and other strong drinks, drunkenness has ceased to exist and rioting has been unheard of. Lager-bier in this City has reformed more native-born citizens and Irishmen than all the temperance lectures and temperance societies have done or ever will do. Yet the effect of this law will be not only to stop the beneficial results which lager beer has produced, but actually to force a large portion of the German population to abandon its use, and to resort to stronger drinks, and thereby (although unintentionally) will create an evil instead of preventing it.

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully recommend your Honorable Body to so modify the instructions to the Police authorities as to allow the sale of lager-beer on Sundays.

It is said, in answer to our appeal, that your honorable body has no power to modify the provisions of the law referred to; that, as the Board of Excise, you are bound to direct the police to execute the provisions of this law, we beg leave to say that although nominally the Board of Excise and the Metropolitan Board of Health are two different bodies, yet practically they are one and the same. The same head and the same mind directs them both, and they can be made to work harmoniously together; and if there be any defects in the law which is to be executed by one body the power is given to the other to remedy the evil. By the proclamation of the Governor of this State your honorable body is vested with all the powers necessary to regulate and relax the execution of any law whose strict enforcement would be detrimental to the public health, and your memorialists have no doubt whatever that if your honorable body should come to the conclusion that the prohibition of the sale of lager-beer on Sunday is detrimental to the public health, or to the health and comfort of a large class of our population, you have full power and authority to order a modification of the law forbidding such sales.

We beg leave to say, in conclusion, that if there is the power in your Board, as we have no doubt there is, that it is due to our interests as citizens that it should be exercised in our favor. We call the attention of your honorable Board to the fact that many millions of dollars of our property, honestly earned and acquired by hard labor, are dependent upon your decision. Ever since the oldest of us has started in business, the sale of lager-beer on Sundays without let or hindrance, our business has been regulated by that custom, and our system of manufacturing is based upon it. The sales on Sundays constitute one-third part of our entire business. Our beer is all manufactured during the Winter season, and is sold and consumed in Summer. As above stated, one-third of it is consumed on Sundays. Last Winter, not dreaming of the enactment of such a law, we manufactured and now have on hand the usual amount of stock. If not sold this Summer it is entirely lost. It cannot be sold unless its consumption is permitted on Sundays. Many of us must be utterly ruined by the operation of this law as now enforced; and we submit in all candor that it is due to us, as true and loyal citizens of this State, and as heavy tax-payers, that our interest should be protected as far as possible.

The foregoing was signed by Messrs. WILLIAM KRAMER and others, and several of the signers attentively listened to the reading of the paper.

THE CHOLERA REPORT.

The following speaks for itself:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS, No. 301 Mott-street.

To Dr. E. B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent:

DEAR SIR: As the fact is well established that two fatal cases of cholera have just occurred in Broome-street, it becomes my duty to give to you and the Board of Health any evidence which relates to them.

Sunday, P. M., EDWARD A. FRAISER, Esq., an estimable citizen, residing in Broome-street, near Forsyth, was attacked with a painless diarrhea which gave him so little anxiety—particularly as he had that morning taken a simple cathartic pill—that he took no other precaution than to keep a recumbent position upon his lounge in his library room, which is a damp basement—some three feet below the level of the street—in his house. About 9 P. M. his family physician arrived, and found him already beyond the influence of remedies. The collapse, cramps and continual evacuation of "rice-water" discharges characterized the progress of the case until the patient expired Monday morning. The certificate of this death did not reach this Bureau until Wednesday. But, while absent with you at Seguin's Point, a well-known citizen sent to me a confidential note informing me of the severe illness of Mr. FRASIER, and expressing his suspicions.

Early on Tuesday I visited the house, obtained information from the family physician and others, and made out no other cause than cholera. Every reasonable precaution and counsel was given. Previous to my visit on Tuesday morning, a Mrs. READ, aged about 60 years, residing in the family, had gathered up and washed all the soiled clothing which had been about the deceased. Wednesday, at 2 P. M., she was seized suddenly with vomiting and a painless diarrhea. Cramps and collapse ensued, and at about midnight she died.

Thursday morning I hastened to my office soon after 6 o'clock, and ascertaining the facts of the patients decease, issued such advice as was necessary, as per copy of letters that were subsequently forwarded to your office.

At about 10 P. M. yesterday, a German servant was attacked with vomiting. At the hour of this writing (2 P. M., Friday) she is free from any symptoms of cholera.

Whatever may be the cause of the two fatal cases of cholera, and whatever theories may be entertained by those who love to speculate upon theoretical questions, whether the cases were domestic or Asiatic, the most important fact we can mention in connection with these cases are these:

First—An overworked and feeble gentleman, whose habit was to spend many hours in a damp and very unwholesome basement, had studiously put every part of his building in perfect order, as a faithful sanatary adviser in his own family, but had overlooked, and had actually been unconscious of the fact that his own library was perilously damp and insalubrious.

Second—That a painless diarrhoea quickly terminated in cramps, collapse and death.

Third—That a second case of the same malady ensued, under circumstances which you and I are compelled to regard as being of insignificant importance.

Let me add that the completeness and efficaciousness with which the family has instantly carried out every request and suggestion for domestic and special disinfection, under the observation of Sanitary Inspector RAYNE and the family physician, is worthy of commendation.

At 7 A. M., yesterday, I wrote to Health Officer SWINBURNE all the facts, and stated that there was not a discoverable trace of any direct connection of these cases with any person or thing that had ever been at Quarantine.

Respectfully, yours, ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar.

Dr. SWINBURNE submitted the following:

HOSPITAL SHIP, Friday, June 8.

No admissions since last report.

The following have died:

June 7—Jens Magnus, 56, Sweden; received June 1.
June 7—Amil Beck, 44, Denmark; received May 29.
June 7—Frederick Wm. Menchausen, 39, Saxony; received June 1.

Remaining last report	68
Discharged to *Saratoga*	1
Total	67
Died	3
Remaining	64

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

And the following was read from Dr. HARRIS:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS, June 8, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

DOCTOR—While yet the public health is unharmed by the ordinary intermural interments that now are occasionally made in our cities, I deem it a duty, in consequence of perils that may be near, to advise that an order be issued by the Board of Health, to-day, prohibiting the opening of any grave and the interment of any dead within the limits of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the Cemeteries on Ward's Island, and so much of Greenwood as may be within the boundaries of Brooklyn being alone excepted.

It may be the pleasure of the Board of Health to still grant permission to deposit dead in private vaults which are already constructed in the various intermural Cemeteries. But I earnestly advise that until November next all such interments be prohibited.

We cannot be too vigilant in our control of every source and cause of atmospheric contamination, and I trust that the very few families and persons in these cities who may be temporarily inconvenienced by the operation of the proposed prohibition, will willingly yield to a rule that is at present necessary for the public good.

The prompt response of the Very Reverend Father STARRS, the Vicar-General, and the willing compliance the officers of the consecrated cemeteries of the Roman Catholic Church in New-York, indicate that all the requests and wishes of the Bureau of Vital Statistics have been and are to be complied with by this religious denomination. I now ask that an order of the Board of Health shall enable the Bureau to give the greatest practicable security against any dangers that might possibly arise from allowing any more interments within the limits of the cities of the Metropolitan District.

Respectfully, ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar.

The adjournment of the Board was to 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon next.

Metropolitan Board of Excise.

Treasurer MANIERRE reported his total receipts at $783,000. Commissioner ACTON, from the Committee on Applications for license, recommended the licensing of 587 persons, making 5,729 licenses thus far passed by the Committee. On motion of Mr. MANIERRE, it was resolved that the Treasurer and Inspector be instructed to deliver no license papers after the 15th inst., and on motion of Mr. ACTON, the Board of Police were requested to cause the provisions of the License Law to be fully enforced on and after the 16th inst.

The Treasurer acknowledged the receipt of $410 from Justice DALY, of the Fourth District Court of Brooklyn, the sum being the total of the Justice's May fines for violation of the Excise Law. As Mr. MANIERRE had received no money from any other quarter, he proposed that the Board send blanks to the several Judges within the Metropolitan District, excluding the County of Westchester, and the Board voted so to do.

The following mandamus was served upon the Board, and after Judge BOSWORTH had found it to be defective in date by one year, the text was amended, and the paper was ordered on file:

The people of the State of New-York on the relation of NICHOLAS MURRAY to the Board of Excise in and for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York excepting and excluding the County of Westchester.

Whereas, NICHOLAS MURRAY, a citizen of the United States, and of the City, County and State of New-York, and a person of good moral character, has, pursuant to section 6 of chapter 578 of the laws of the State of New-York, passed April 11, 1866, made application to your body in the manner and form set forth in said section, and established by your said body for a license for one year to sell and dispose of, at No. 73 Mulberry-street, in the said City of New-York within said Metropolitan Police District exclusive of the County of Westchester, strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time, and has offered to pay therefor the fee prescribed therefor by section 4 of said statute, and has attended before your body to establish his moral character as set forth in said fourth section. Nevertheless, you, the aforesaid Board of Excise, have unjustly, arbitrarily and oppressively neglected and refused to allow and grant such license to the said relator as we are informed by the said relators complaint. Now, therefore, we being willing that full and speedy justice be done in this behalf to him, the said NICHOLAS MURRAY do hereby command you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you proceed to enquire into the moral character of such applicant, and if shown to be good, that you allow, grant, execute and authorize to the said relator a license for one year from the time of granting thereof, to sell and dispose of, at the place above mentioned, strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time upon the relaters paying or tendering to you the fee prescribed by section 6 of the said statute above-mentioned, and that such license be executed in the manner and form set forth in sections 4 and 5 of said statutes. Or that you show cause to the contrary thereof before an Supreme Court at the next Special Term thereof, to be held in the New-York New City Hall, on the third Monday of June, 18th inst., lest complaint shall come again to us by your default, and in what manner you shall have executed this our writ, make known to an Supreme Court at the next Special Term to be held at the time and space aforesaid.

Witness: DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court, at the New-York City Hall, the 6th day of June, 1866. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

WM. H. INGRAHAM, Attorney.

Mr. ACTON presented the application of CHARLES L. STRAW, of West Houston-street, and with it ten strong affidavits. Testimony was introduced to show that the place had not been a gamesters' resort, and the Board rejected the application.

THOMAS JOHNSON, of Sheepshead Bay, having failed in getting a license at the hands of the Committee, appealed to the Board, and won by a vote of five to four.

Mr. ANDREW SPRINGMAN, of No. 250 Division-street, was called to trial for selling to Mr. JOHN HIGGINS, of No. 252 Division-street, on the 13th ultimo, two and a-half gallons of lager-bier; but as the sale was shown to have been made on Sunday, the 20th, the Board threw the complaint out, and a new affidavit was written, which is to be read by the Board at its next meeting, on Friday evening next.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, JAMES LENOX, Esq., in the chair, assisted by WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., NORMAN WHITE, FREDERICK S. WINSTON and JAMES SUYDAM, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

Fourteen new auxiliaries were recognized, of which there were one each in Vermont, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Georgia and Florida, six in Kentucky, and two in North Carolina.

Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS addressed the Board at length respecting the proposed erection of a Bible House at Constantinople.

Communications were received from the Bible Society of France, returning thanks for a grant of $8,000; from the British and Foreign Bible Society, accepting the proposal of this society to prepare duplicate plates of the Arabic Scriptures; from Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, of Milan, and Rev. Dr. VAN NEST, of Florence, relative to the distribution of the Scriptures in the Italian army; from Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER, and other missionaries at Constantinople, as to the revised edition of the Hebrew-Spanish Scriptures, with reports of Bible work for missions in North China, Persia, Kolapoor, India; from HENRY BARBEY, Esq., of Geneva; Agent MILNE, of Buenos Ayres; and Rev. D. TRUMBULL, of Valparaiso.

Grants of books, amounting to 22,912 volumes, were made chiefly for the South and freedmen, to the American Sunday-school Union and other benevolent societies; also books to the value of $1,725, of which $1,500 are for the Southwestern Bible Society.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music at Central Park, on the Mall, to-day at 3:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH.

The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Petersdorf March .... C. Faust
2. Overture to Fra Diavolo .... Auber
3. Part Song on a Lake .... Mendelssohn
4. Lancers—Echos from London .... Cooke

PART II.

5. Grand March—De la Victoire .... Kuhe
6. Overture to Midsummer Night's Dream .... Mendelssohn
7. Mabel Waltz .... Godfrey
8. Grand Selection from Don Giovanni .... Mozart

PART III.

9. Aspinwall March .... A. Dodworth
10. Tritsch Tratsch Polka .... Strauss
11. Cavatina from La Traviata .... Verdi
12. Harum-Scarum Galop .... Cassidy

General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church met yesterday in continuation of the duties before them at the Thirty-fourth-street Dutch Reformed Church, near Eighth-avenue. Rev. H. D. GANSE presided. Reports and statements were read from the Secretaries and from benevolent bodies, and a highly interesting statement from Rev. Mr. LANE, concerning his brief labors among the freedmen of Charleston. The Synod then decided to take up, at the afternoon session, the appeal of the North Classis of Long Island from the censure of the particular synod of New-York, in reference to the ordination of a candidate. The arguments in defence of the North Classis of Long Island, as against the censure to which they have been subjected, occupied the greater part of the afternoon session. Several documents were then read inarticulately by the Clerk of the Synod, and when our reporter asked for information that functionary discourteously refused to give it.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH AT MORRISANIA—ACTIVE VS. UNION.

The Union Club of Morrisania, and the Active Club of New-York, play their first game this season to-day, at Morrisania. Cars on the Harlem road leave at 2:30; game will be called at 3 o'clock. This will be a very closely contested game. Both Clubs have fine nines, and an interesting match will undoubtedly be the result of the meeting.

MARRIED VS. SINGLE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE CLUB.

The Bachelors and Benedicts of the Empire Club will play a game at Hoboken to-day. Game will be called at 3 o'clock.

The Navy-Yard.

There is very little business doing in the Navy-yard at present, as compared with war time, with the exception of the work going on in completing the steam-sloop *Mandawaska*. This vessel is now so nearly ready for service that most of the workmen have been transferred to the steam-sloop *Pensacola*, which vessel is to be made ready for sea as soon as practicable.

The *Iroquois*, *Oneida* and *Narragansett* are to be thoroughly overhauled; and the *Wampanoag*, a new vessel, soon expected at the Yard, is to be refitted for sea. One vessel only will be taken in hand at a time.

Commodore BELL made the customary inspection of the receiving-ship *Vermont* and the Dry Dock, and was received on board the vessel with a salute of eleven guns.

The commander of the French corvette *Latin* visited the yard yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements for placing his vessel in dry dock for repairs. This was easily accomplished, and it is understood that the *Peoria*, now in dock, will be hauled out to-day or Monday, and the corvette put in.

The members of Pennsylvania Hose No. 11, of Philadelphia, under escort of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Brooklyn, visited the yard in the morning. They viewed the curiosities in the lyceum, and boarded and examined nearly all the war vessels lying in the wallabout, with which they appeared gratified.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMITTED ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.—CHARLES JEHRING and JOHN H. DECKER, who were arrested on Monday last on suspicion of having set fire to the premises No. 13 Roosevelt-street, were arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING and committed to answer. JEHRING was the proprietor of the place, and DECKER was his clerk. When the fire was discovered a bundle of shavings, partially consumed and saturated with kerosene oil, was found beneath the counter. It was ascertained that both the accused had purchased kerosene oil on the previous day, and the bottle which they had used was found near the place where the fire was lighted. This is the first arrest for arson which has been made since the Fire Commissioners offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of any person guilty of that crime.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Conferences will be held on Sunday at the following places: One at 8 P. M., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. S. H. TYNG's, Jr.; Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, where Rev. Drs. HASTINGS and J. T. DURYEA will deliver addresses. Eminent clergymen will participate in the devotions. Also, a Conference will be held at the same hour in the Fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Sixth-avenue, where Rev. Drs. FOSTER, RIDGEWAY and others will speak. In Brooklyn, at 4 P. M., a Conference will be held in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, at which Drs. THRALL, HODGE, THOMAS, TAYLOR and others will speak; and one at 8 P. M. will be held in the South Congregational Church, Court and President streets. Speakers, Rev. Messrs. GALLAGHER and others.

THE DUMB TO SPEAK.—Under the head of Instruction, is advertised an institution where the visitor may see a wonder if not a miracle. Prof. ENGELSMANN, at No. 83 West Twenty-seventh-street, may be seen with a group of deaf mutes before the blackboard; the pupils write what the teacher dictates, they reading it upon his lips, and then they read out their own writing in articulate sounds. This is a surprising exercise to those who witness it for the first time.

A NEW PAPER.—*The People's Journal* is the name of a new weekly paper published in Brooklyn by colored people. The first number, which we have just received, presents a fine appearance and is filled with interesting reading matter. The *Journal* is published at the African Civilization Building, Dean-street, Brooklyn, and may also be obtained at No. 66 Sullivan-street, New-York. We commend it to the friends of the colored race.

LAW REPORTS.

The Hoboken Recruiting Arrangement—Evidence of the Book-keeper—More of the Commissioner's Time Wasted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of James Hughes, charged with defrauding recruits of their bounties, was resumed yesterday.

Wm. C. Landeau testified as follows: I know Peter Riley & Co.; Allen, Riley, Hughes; and I supposed Stanley & Hawthorne; I acted as book-keeper of that firm in Hoboken and New-York; I never knew a book-keeper at Hoboken named Joseph D. Myers; there was no such person at Hoboken; I kept the books there myself; there was no book-keeper at Hoboken but myself; their place of business at New-York was at No. 45 Chambers-street; I was hired a few days before we went over to Hoboken; I had not much to do with the books here; I went to Mayor Cleveland by request of Riley & Co., had an interview with him, and reported the result of it; told the Mayor he could have all the credits he wanted; he said very good, he would come and negotiate for them; I think this was Sunday; he came on Monday; they told the Mayor they would have so many that day, if he would pay so much, and they would try to give him the balance next day; it was near fifty they had that day; they paid $750 or $800 a man; I told the Mayor that the men were coming from Europe; I do not know whether Riley & Co. told him so; I think Riley & Co. told him they had the men in the stream, or were expecting them from Europe; that is my impression; Riley & Co. received over $100,000 from Mayor Cleveland; the offer I made is true to the best of my knowledge; Col. Ilgis kept $54,000 to make himself secure; I made a correct transcript of the books; I went with Allen, Riley and Hughes to Mr. Shupe's office after the Hoboken arrangement; they asked his advice; he gave it; they spoke about this money; the profits that had been divided among them; that or the $54,000; he gave them advice; he asked them if they had wives or families, and if they had, they had better assign it to them for the present; they said they would call the next day; I think that Riley & Co. received at Hoboken $254,000; some of it was paid to recruits in Hoboken; the books show what was paid; I cannot name any recruit that received money; I saw Riley pay a number of them; I cannot tell how much he paid them; the transcript shown (exhibit) is in my handwriting, and is the transcript from the books to which I refer, but it is only the transcript of cash received; the roll of recruits will show who got paid; I made a copy of it and gave it to Commissioner Jackson or to Recorder Smith; Riley & Co. referred Mayor Cleveland to Baker; I was present when the Mayor reported the result of that interview; that Baker had said they should get credit for those men, and what he did with Riley & Co. would be all right; on exhibit No. 6 twenty-eight names are in my handwriting; the rest are in the handwriting of clerks that I had to help me the last day; this contains the names of the recruits; the book will show whether they were paid; I never saw any money paid to the Jersey City recruits; the money I saw paid was before the rush began; I made entry of $30,000 a-piece to four, but the four were not stated in the books.

Cross-examination—Exhibit 6 is a list of the recruits credited to Jersey City; James Reilly's name does not appear in this list; Commissioner Jackson drew one affidavit for me and Recorder Smith one; I have not been at Smith's for six months; I do not know that Hughes and others went to Mr. Shupe's office to consult about buying real estate; I published a contradiction to a statement in the TIMES; in the TIMES July 14, 1865; it is correct.

John McCarthy testified: I enlisted at Hoboken, March 10, 1865; I had never taken out any naturalization papers; I am a native of Ireland; I had never been in the army before.

Cross-examination—I was about 14 years of age when I came here; cannot tell how old I am; I am 24 or 25 now; my mother was here before me; my father never was here; I landed in New-York; my home now is in New-York; it was when I listed; never lived in New-Jersey; mother is still living in this City; I am not married.

The further examination of the case was adjourned till the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Ex-Recorder Smith represented that the witness Landeau intended to leave the City, and urged that he be required to furnish bail for his appearance when wanted. The Commissioner placed the bail at $1,000.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

In the case of Capt. Wells and mate Darcey, of the ship *Thornton*, charged with cruel and unusual punishment, the examination was resumed yesterday, and the complaint dismissed.

Before Commissioner Betts.

In the matter of the extradition of Surrand Lamirande, the examination was continued yesterday, the witness By being further examined as to the formalities of the French law. The whole time was occupied with this inquiry, after which the matter was adjourned to the 18th instant.

The Fire at Pier No. 1, North River—Important to Common Carriers and Insurance Companies.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 8.

Before Justice Mullin and a Jury.

Richard T. Blackhurn vs. *The Union Transportation and Insurance Company.*—This action was brought to recover of the defendants, as common carriers, $1,443, the value of 2,287 pounds of harness leather, shipped at Chicago June 30, 1864, by defendant's line, and consigned to the plaintiff at New-York. The value of the leather was proven to be from forty-four to forty-six cents per pound. It appeared in evidence that the leather was destroyed by the fire of July 11, 1864, in which the pier and freight depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, at Pier No. 1, North River, were consumed, and that the bill of lading issued at Chicago by the defendants, contained, among other things, the following condition, viz.: "That the Union Transportation and Insurance Company shall not be liable for damage or loss by fire, or other casualty, while in depots or places of transhipment; also for loss or damage by fire, collision, and the dangers of navigation while on the sea or rivers." A small portion of the leather, in a wet and damaged condition, was found after the fire and sold for account of whom it might concern, the proceeds amounting to $168, for which amount, with interest, the defendants had offered to allow judgment.

The Judge ruled that the bill of lading constituted a valid contract between the parties, and that the plaintiff could not recover beyond the amount for which the damaged leather was sold, without proving affirmatively that the loss was occasioned through the negligence of the defendants. No such proof being made, the cause was submitted to the Jury, under instructions from the Court that the plaintiff was entitled to recover only the proceeds of the damaged leather; and a verdict was rendered accordingly in favor of plaintiff for $168.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Van Winkle & Brewster; for defendants, Messrs. Sanford & Woodruff.

Liability of a Bank for Illegal Acts of its Officers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Grover.

Thomas J. Pope vs. *The Bank of Albion and Oscar F. Burns.*—This action, one of a series against the Bank, growing out of acceptances made by the Bank through the cashier, and claimed to be made without the authority of the Bank, through a private understanding between the cashier and one Oscar F. Burns, came on for trial, and was postponed, on application of the Bank, by reason of the absence of Burns, whom they claimed to have subpœnaed.

This case is understood to involve the same questions arising in the other cases.

The question to be determined is, whether innocent holders of the acceptances will be protected.

Brown & Estes for plaintiff; Charles Tracey and R. S. Burrows for defendants.

The Rights of the Public Administrator of the City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 2—JUNE 8.

Before Judge Grover and a Jury.

Henry E. Davis, Public Administrator, &c., vs. *George Moynan. The Same* vs. *Caleb Lawrence.*—These actions were mainly similar to the fact stated in the pleadings.

It appears upon the trial that George F. Burdett died intestate, in June, 1865, seized of a stock of goods in the City of New-York, and was therein debited to various persons to an amount exceeding his assets.

That none of the relatives having applied for letters of administration the Public Administrator of this City [illegible] estate at the [illegible] the death of [illegible] letters of administration [illegible] Public Administrator, a clerk of the deceased [illegible] paid the defendants in these actions about [illegible] their claims for money loaned by them to the deceased in his life time. It was shown upon the defence that the deceased requested the clerk to pay these debts in full from moneys in the bank, but it was not done until after his death.

The Court held that no such trust fund was created, nor any such specific appropriation made of the money paid as would authorize its payment, and that upon the death of Burdett all authority to pay said money ceased.

The plaintiff recovered the amount claimed.

E. F. Brown and B. Estes for plaintiff; W. S. Yard and J. M. Robertson for defendants.

Action for Attorney and Counsel Fees—Some of the Officers of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment in Court.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 8.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

Mary Tully vs. *Joseph Bagley and others.*—This action was brought by Mrs. Tully, widow, to recover the sum of $1,400 for services performed by her husband, late Assistant Quartermaster of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for legal services alleged to have been performed by him in securing an appropriation of $10,000 made by this State for the benefit of the regiment. The services are said to have been rendered by Tully in the capacity of an Attorney and Counsellor. The appropriation of $10,000 was obtained, for the benefit of the regiment. The defendants insisted that the services were rendered by him, Tully, merely as an officer of the regiment, and that it was not expected that he would make any charge therefor. That he was one of a board of officers whose business it was to get the $10,000 from the State, and that they did get that amount.

Col. Bagley was put upon the stand and testified in substance that Tully, (deceased,) did render services in securing the $10,000 appropriation; that those services were rendered by him at Albany and elsewhere; that of the money procured he (witness) promised Tully the sum of $500.

Witness was asked to whom, if any one, other money of that appropriation was paid?

Col. Bagley—I decline to say to whom it was paid.

Mr. Hurly, for defendants, insisted that it was a proper question; he wanted to know what had become of the $10,000.

The Court directed witness to answer, and the latter said $2,000 had been paid to Gen. Arthur.

During the progress of the trial Mr. Ingersoll, counsel for the plaintiff, remarked that there was no honor among the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Mr. Hurley, for the defendants, thereupon asked the Court to rebuke the counsel, at the same time saying that the remark was very improper and untrue.

The Court coincided and required the counsel to make a retraction or take the consequences. This little episode between counsel was subsequently arranged in a manner that seemed to be satisfactory. The Jury, after a long absence, came into the Court and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were accordingly discharged.

The Secor-Weed Case—Injunction Dissolved—Important Opinion by Justice Jones.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Jones.

Chas. F. Secor et al. vs. *Thurlow Weed et al.*—The following opinion has just been delivered in the above entitled action by Mr. Justice JONES, in which he has decided to grant the motion made to dissolve the injunction, with costs.

OPINION.

In this case the plaintiffs claim to have, by virtue of an agreement between them and defendants, a certain interest in whatever rights defendants are entitled to under a certain letter, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, October 18, 1865.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 30th of September, in relation to lines of telegraphic communication proposed to be established by you, has been received. In view of the advantage of a telegraphic communication between the military posts on the proposed route of your line, instructions will be given by this Department to afford protection in the construction of the line to such extent as may lie within the power of the commandants of posts, and also to furnish such subsistence, transportation and facilities as may be reasonably required, without prejudice to the service.

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Messrs. THURLOW WEED, WILLIAM D. RILEY, C. GREEN, GEORGE CONANT and JAMES L. POND.

Plaintiffs' right of action (if they have any at all) depends on their establishing this claim.

Defendants deny that plaintiffs have any interest whatever in any rights conferred by the above letter on them.

This creates the main issue in the case. The affirmative of this issue rests on the plaintiffs, and they must establish it by a preponderance of proof.

After examining the papers used on this motion, I am led to the conclusion that there is no preponderance of proof in favor of the plaintiffs. The injunction, therefore, must be dissolved, unless all or one of the three following points made by plaintiffs are sufficient to retain it. Those points are:

First—That although the defendants in their answer to the complaint fully and explicitly deny all the facts contained in the complaint, yet on a motion made on such complaint and answer solely the injunction will be retained if its dissolution will cause irreparable injury to the plaintiffs. Dubois vs. Budlong, 15 Abb. Pr. Rep., 445, is cited to support this proposition.

Second—That although the defendants in their answer to the complaint fully and explicitly deny all the facts contained in the complaint, yet on a motion made on such complaint, and answer solely, the injunction will be retained unless the defendants show that they will suffer pecuniary loss or damage by such retention. Carpenter & Danforth 17 Abb. Pr. Rep. 227, is cited for this proposition.

Third—That when the trial is expected to take place shortly after the argument of the motion to dissolve the injunction, the Court should always retain the injunction until after the trial.

No authority is cited for this.

Fourth—That when all these matters conjoin, the motion to dissolve should be denied.

I cannot yield my assent to these propositions. If the first two or either of them be law, the result would be that in by far the greater number of motions to dissolve injunctions the Court would have nothing to do with any question as to the truth of plaintiff's alleged facts, or as to whether those facts showed any liability of defendants, but would only have to inquire either whether in the possible event of plaintiff's success on a trial he would be left without an adequate remedy, by reason of the dissolution of the injunction, or whether the continuance of the injunction can do any harm to defendants.

It would follow that no matter to what extent the plaintiff's allegations were contradicted by defendants; no matter how insufficient in the opinion of the Judge hearing the motion such facts might be to impose on the defendant any liability, yet the injunction could not be dissolved if either it produced no immediate pecuniary loss to the defendants, or if the dissolution would have the effect of leaving the plaintiff without an adequate remedy, in the event of his possible success on a trial.

These results are so opposed to what I have always considered the principles of equity relative to the granting and retaining of injunctions, that I must withhold my assent from the proposition which gives birth to them until some higher tribunal in a well considered opinion shall affirm them.

It may be that in the present improved state of the law it will in time become an established principle that the matters contained in these two propositions, as well as that contained in the third proposition, may be taken into consideration in sustaining an injunction where either the truth of the plaintiff's allegations of fact, or his right of action on those allegations, is doubtful. Even this would be a departure from the former equity principles as I understand, and as they are laid down in Fredericks vs. Meyer, 1 Bosworth Rep., 232.

It is unnecessary in this case to determine whether such departure has been well established, or whether it would not be advisable in the present state of the law, to establish such departure; for in this case I am clearly of opinion that the plaintiffs have not established the facts on which their right of action depends,

Before passing to the third proposition, a few words on the cases of Dubois vs. Budlong and Carpenter vs. Danforth.

The first of these cases was decided at a General Term of this Court. The learned Judge who wrote the opinion says: "It was the rule in the Court of Chancery to dissolve an injunction upon the coming in of the answer of defendants denying the whole merits and equities of the bill. The exception to this rule existed in such cases as demanded immediate relief to prevent irreparable injury, &c., and in those instances the granting or refusal rested in the sound discretion of the Court." There is no authority cited, nor reasoning by which the Judge was led to this conclusion, but simply his statement of what he understood to be the rule. It does not profess to be a decision of any point raised and argued. Indeed, the learned Justice had just previous to this remark decided the case on the ground that the Judge below, in denying the motion for an injunction, had found as matter of fact that all the allegations constituting the plaintiffs' complaint had been fully met and controverted by defendants, and the General Term would not reverse that decision. This can hardly be said to be a decision in favor of the proposition that where the plaintiffs' allegations are fully met and controverted an injunction will be retained, because immediate relief is demanded to prevent irreparable injury.

The case of Carpenter vs. Danforth was decided by the Supreme Court, Special Term of the First District. In this case the learned Judge, after holding on the complaint, answer and affidavits that the defendant was bound to make certain disclosures to plaintiff, says: "Whether he did make such disclosures or not can be better and more safely determined after the trial than on this motion," and again says: "Though the answer may be said to answer the equity of the complaint in words, yet I do not think it follows as a matter of course that a continuation of the injunction should be denied;" and again: "I do not think I should be justified in dissolving the injunction before trial, particularly as I do not see that the retention of the injunction can be of any peculiar damage to the defendant, while if the plaintiff finally succeeds he will be entitled to a retransfer of the particular stock."

It is certainly a very easy way to avoid the trouble of deciding conflicting affidavits and the responsibility of so deciding to refer such decision to the trial of the case. But it seems to me that to admit such a principle is in effect to declare that if the plaintiff's allegations are disputed, the injunction must be continued, or at least to throw on the defendant the burden of showing by vastly preponderating proof that the plaintiff's allegations are untrue, instead of requiring the plaintiff who seeks to sustain the extraordinary and severe remedy which he has invoked to support his allegations by preponderating proof.

I do not doubt that if by any evasiveness in the defendant's answer and affidavits, or by admissions therein, either implied or express, sufficient appears to satisfy the Court that the plaintiff is entitled to an injunction, that then, notwithstanding, the defendant, by his answer and affidavits, seemingly in word denies the equity of the complaint and the allegations therein, the injunction may be retained; but I do mean to say that the Court must take the trouble and responsibility of ascertaining and deciding upon all the papers, whether the plaintiff has or has not established to his satisfaction that he is entitled to retain the injunction. And I mean further to say, that when the plaintiff, in this complaint, alleges a fact, on the truth of which his right to injunction depends, and the defendant in his answer denies the fact explicitly, there being no evasiveness or admission in the answer, and nothing in the answer to cause suspicion on the good faith of the denial, then, on a motion made on the complaint and answer, without affidavits on either side, the Court is not at liberty to say that the plaintiff has established a right to his injunction; since that would be hold that any allegation made by the plaintiff is substantiated by the mere oath of the plaintiff, although it is fully met and denied by the defendants, nothing appearing to give any preponderance of evidence to the plaintiff over the defendants.

I have said before, that the Court must take the trouble and responsibility of deciding on all the motion-papers, whether the plaintiff has or has not a right to the injunction he asks for. The Court cannot retain the injunction on the ground that it is doubtful whether the plaintiff has a right to it. The effect of that would be this: The Judge would say, I do not know whether you ought to have this injunction, and because I am in this doubt I will grant you this extraordinary and severe remedy. Thus the plaintiff, instead of establishing a right to the injunction, would only have to raise a doubt as to whether he was entitled to it or not.

I have suggested above that it may become an established principle to sustain an injunction in case of doubt when the effect of the dissolution would be to deprive the plaintiff of an adequate remedy in the event of ultimate success, or when the effect of its continuance would not be to injure the defendants.

But as such principle has not as yet become established, and as it is in my view dissonant with the established equity principles relating to injunctions, I must hold, until flatly overruled, that in case of doubt it is the duty of the Court to dissolve the injunction.

Having, then, come to the conclusion that it is the duty of the Court to decide on motion whether the plaintiff, on the motion papers, is entitled to an injunction or not, and in cases of doubt to give the benefit of that doubt to the defendant, and decide that plaintiff is not entitled to the injunction, it follows that the effect of such decision can be no ground for sustaining the injunction. The Court cannot say, "I decide you have no right to this injunction, but as it does no harm to the defendant, you can retain it; or although I decide you have no right to this injunction, yet as another tribunal may differ from me, in which event you, although ultimately succeeding, may be without adequate remedy, therefore you may retain the injunction."

The effect of this would be for a Judge to say: I decide you have no right to this injunction; yet I decide that you have a right to it until on some future occasion either I or some other Judge decide that you have not or have a right to it.

The third suggestion, which is, that by reason of the propinquity of the trial to the argument of the motion, the injunction should be retained, amounts to nothing, unless it amounts to this—that in all cases of such propinquity the motion should not be heard; for if heard and decided, I fail to see what bearing such propinquity can have upon the plaintiff's right to an injunction.

If, in the opinion of the Judge hearing the motion, the plaintiff has otherwise no right to the injunction, the fact that the trial will soon be had will not give him such right.

The motion to dissolve the injunction granted with $10 costs.

Practice—Nuisance—What Can be Pleaded in Mitigation.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Valentine Fink vs. Simon Goodkind *et al.* The plaintiff is the owner of the premises No. 87 Seventh-avenue. The defendants are the lessees in possession of the premises adjoining, where they carry on a distillery. The plaintiff brings this action to recover $25,000 damages, for nuisances committed by the defendants, in permitting large quantities of swill, offal, and liquids to overflow and run into the plaintiff's building, causing a nauseous smell and tainting the atmosphere in the immediate neighborhood; also, in using fuel in such close proximity to the plaintiff's building that it has on several occasions caught fire, and that they keep in use a heavy girder, which had placed in the plaintiff's walls, which weakened them and in permitting a chimney to stand, the foundation of which has been nearly wholly corroded and eaten away by fire, making the chimney dangerous and unsafe. The defendants in their answer deny the allegations of the complaint, except their possession, and, in mitigation aver that the plaintiff brought an action against Simon Donan and others for damages by reason of placing the girder in the plaintiff's building and stopping up the flues in the house; that action was tried before Judge Foster in March last and the plaintiffs recovered a verdict for $7,000. A motion was now made to strike out this latter defence as being irrelevant, redundant and surplussage; and after argument the Court granted the motion with costs.

Alexander N. Reavey for plaintiff; A. J. Dittenhoefer for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 7.

By Justice Ingraham.

Sarah C. Edwards vs. Chas. J. Pardee; (three cases;) motion granted. Wm. S. Hunt, et. al. vs. H. F. A Gereke; motion granted unless defendant's, within two days, serve a stipulation to admit quality and value of goods claimed to have been sold. Amelie Streider vs. August Streider; report confirmed and divorce granted. Chas. D. Gambeel vs. Isaac Bell, et al.; motion granted to strike out, &c., plaintiff's costs $10, to abide the event. O. T. Burt, et al. vs. Joseph C. Potts, et. al.; motion granted. The First National Bank of Warren vs. John H. Coleman; motion denied—$10 costs to abide the event. The Same vs. George Davis, et al.; motion denied, defendant's costs $10, to abide the event. Wm. K. Clare vs. The New-York Silk Manufacturing Company; motion granted and reference ordered to hear, &c. George E. King vs. Reuben Ross, jr., et al.; the counsel did not hand in the motion papers. Sarah C. Edwards vs. Chas. J. Pardee; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 8.

By Judge Grover.

John H. Hobert vs. Legrand Lockwood; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Samuel Keifer et al. vs. M. Marcuse; motion granted. Wm. G. Lyon et al. vs. Nicholas W. Day; motion granted, with $10 costs. Louis P. Fontaine vs. Joseph Haydock; the motion is granted, but defendant may have case adjourned for thirty days to procure testimony. Defendant's costs of motion to abide the event. H. B. Denison vs. Charles W. McNish; motion is denied—cost to abide the event. Wm. Smith et al. vs. The Silk Manufacturing Company et al.; motion granted. Wm. Hayes vs. G. J. Holded et al.; motion with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs. Valentine Fink vs. Mayer Goodkind et al.; motion granted to strike out the fourth, fifth and sixth folios of the answer. Wm. W. Davis vs. Wm. P. Dueckia; motion granted, with costs. The same vs. the same; motion granted, with costs. Benjamin W. Tillon, et al., vs. Lewis Summerfield, et al.; motion granted in part. The second defence is stricken out and denied as to the residue, without costs.

By Justice Mullen.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Aaron Close (four cases;) orders granted.

By Justice Grover.

Mary A. Ball vs. Frank Williams; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 8.

Before Justice McCunn.

Orlando Fairchilds vs. John H. Valentine; motion granted. Wm. M. Blume vs. Urban Bauman; order granted. Frank Platt vs. E. H. Gibson; order granted. Frederick W. Degenhart vs. Chas. Lyons; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 8.

By Judge Cardozo.

Henry B. Smith vs. Thomas R. Dawley; motion denied, $10 costs to defendant to abide the event, without prejudice to a further application. Ezra B. Weston vs. Eugenie Michon; motion denied, without costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

William Arnold's was a case of speedy justice, as the facts will show to the reader. On Thursday evening he picked the pocket of Mr. Andrew J. Houghton, a guest at the Astor House, of the sum of $50. He was arrested, locked up in the station-house all night, taken to the Tombs Police Court in the morning, before Justice Dowling, by him committed to await the action of the Grand Jury; taken before the Grand Jury; indicted for grand larceny from the person; arraigned in Court, and pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and remanded for sentence. This is one of the speediest cases that have transpired in the General Sessions for a long time.

John Edwards pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to commit rape upon Maria Paulus, a little girl, 9 years of age, on Avenue A, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets. He was remanded for sentence.

Robert Hallidy, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was discharged by the Court.

John Leddy, indicted for grand larceny of money, was tried and acquitted. He was charged with stealing $25 from Rachel Striefel, of No. 84 Avenue C, on the 1st of June.

James Taylor pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 24th of May broken into the dwelling and store of Christopher Barth and stolen therefrom five pairs of calf skin boots of the value of $40. He was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Gardner pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing from the express wagon of James H. Noe, No. 275 Greenwich-street, on the 31st of May, a carpet-bag, containing property of the value of $100. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Thomas Sullivan pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, in company with James Murphy, stolen from Marcus W. Turner, No. 187 South-street, on the 31st of May, twelve pairs of pantaloons, of the value of $42. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

James Murphy indicted in connection with Thomas Sullivan for the same offence, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. In this case judgment was suspended, and he was discharged.

John Williams and Michael Adams pleaded guilty of grand larceny. They were indicted for burglary in the second degree, on the charge of having, on the night of the 29th of May, broken into the premises No. 6 VanNest-place, Charles-street, occupied by Walter J. Price, and carried away property of the value of $74 35. They were sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

John Smith and John White pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from William Stivers, on the 4th of June, one horse, one harness, one wagon, and one robe, all of the value of $530. They were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

Thomas Corcoran pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Thomas Meeker pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Jacob B. Terhune, indicted for petit larceny, was transferred to the Special Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 8, 1866.

$100,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	102¾	100	Spruce H. C.	4
50,000	do....2d call	102¾	700	West. U. Tel....s10	62
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64	102½	200	Mariposa Min. Pr.	[illegible]
73,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	102¾	700	do	[illegible]
12,000	do....2d call	102¾	300	do....2d call	[illegible]
2,000	U.S.5s,'71.R	99	200	Erie R.	62¾
5,000	U.S.5s,'74.C.In	100	400	do....2d call	62¾
8,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s. 3d Ser.	102¾	300	do....s15	62
			900	do	[illegible]
			200	do....s3	[illegible]
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, Water Loan	94	100	Erie R. Pf.	79
22,000	Tenn. 6s,'90	91¼	500	New-York Cen.	97¾
4,000	Virginia 6s	65½	100	do....s30	97
10,000	N. Car. 6s	82	200	do....2d call	97¾
10,000	do	81½	200	do....c	98
26,000	Missouri 6s	79	300	Reading R.	109¾
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	102¼	500	do....s30	109
			500	do	[illegible]
110,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	200	do	109
4,500	do	28¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	108
10,000	do....b30	28¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
5,000	O. & M. Pr. C.	80	100	do....b30	79¾
5,000	Erie 4th M.	92	100	do	79¾
10,000	H. & St. J. 1st L. G. Bonds	97	100	do....2d call	79¾
			500	Cleve. & Pitts	82
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	101¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	31¾
2,000	Hud. Riv. Bds.'67	97	100	do....b10	31¾
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S.F.B.	100	400	do	[illegible]
55	Bk. of Commerce	112	600	do	31
5	do	113	900	Chi. & N. W. P.	61¾
35	Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	106	100	do	61
20	Ocean Bank	100	50	do....2d call	61
20	Cen. N. Bank	107	300	Ill. Cen. R.	121¾
100	Merchants' Bank	110	200	Cleve. & Tol.	104¾
5	St. Nicholas Bank	104½	300	do	104¾
6	Bk. of Comm'th	102	1000	do....c	104¾
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	103¾	200	do	104¾
200	Canton Co.	60	300	P., F. W. & C.	97
100	do....b10	60	200	Mil. & St. P.	65¾
200	do	59¾	400	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]
100	do....2d call	59¾			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$70,000	US.6s.5-20s.C.'62	102¾	300	Reading R.	109
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102½	300	do	109¾
2,000	Missouri 6s	79¾	100	do	109¾
16,000	do	79¾	400	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
2,000	do	80	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
3,000	N. Car. 6s	81	500	do	79¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s,'90	92	200	Ill. Central R.	122
200	N. Y. Central...s10	97	100	do	121¼
100	Erie R	62¾	200	Clev. & Pitts	81¾
200	do	62¾	200	do	81¾
100	do....s30	61¾	300	Cleve. & Tol.	104¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$32,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'62	102¾	200	Mariposa Pref.	24¾
10,000	do....2d call	102½	200	Boston W. P.	20
10,000	U.S.6s5-20s.C.'65	102¾	100	do....b10	20¾
30,000	U.S.5s,10-40s C.	96¾	500	N. Y. Cen.	97¾
10,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Third Ser.	102¾	80	P., F.W. & C.	[illegible]
10,000	Tenn. 6s	92	75	Erie R.	62¾
98,000	Missouri 6s	80	100	do	62½
25,000	do	80¼	200	do	62¾
10,000	do....2d call	80	100	do	63
1,000	N. Car. 6s	81	200	Reading R.	109¾
50	Fourth N. Bk	103¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
5	do	103½	100	Ill. Cen. R....s10	121¾
100	Canton Co.	59¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts...b10	82
300	do	59¾	800	do....b3	82
100	Quicksilver	51¾	500	Chi. & N. W.	31¾
200	West. U. Tel	62	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	61¾
500	do....s30	60¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
100	do	61¾	100	do	[illegible]
100	Del. & Hud. Canal.	150			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	West. U. Teleg'b	61¾	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	79¾
400	do	62	100	do....s3	79¾
100	do....b5	61¾	600	do	79¾
100	Erie R....s10	62¾	200	do....b10	79¾
2100	do	62¾	300	Ill. Cen. R.	121¾
700	do	62	200	do....s3	121¾
400	do....s3	62¾	200	do....b3	121¾
800	do....c	61¾	100	do....b3	121¾
100	do....s3	62¾	200	Chi. & R.I.	[illegible]
50	do	62¾	400	do....b3	[illegible]
900	do....c	62½	100	do....b15	[illegible]
200	Clev. & Pitts	82¾	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	61¾
300	do....s3	82	100	do....s3	61¾
200	do	82	800	do	61¾
300	Chi. & N. W.	31¾	270	do	61¾
400	do....b3	31	100	do....b10	61¾
100	do....s10	30¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	60	300	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
100	do....s3	60	100	do....b10	[illegible]
500	Spruce H. C.	4	200	do	[illegible]
100	do....s5	4	100	do....b15	[illegible]
200	Mar. Min. Pr....s3	24¾	200	do	[illegible]
300	do	24¾	200	do....c	[illegible]
300	New-York Cen.	97¾	200	do	[illegible]
400	do....c	97¾	200	do....c	[illegible]
100	do....b10	97¾	300	Ill. Cen. R.	121¾
200	do	97¾	1800	Cleve. & Pitts	[illegible]
400	Erie Railroad	62¾	800	do	[illegible]
200	do....s3	62¾	500	do	[illegible]
300	do....c	62¾	400	do....s3	[illegible]
900	do....c	62¾	500	do	[illegible]
200	do....s3	62¾	300	do....s3	[illegible]
300	do	62¾	500	do	[illegible]
400	do	62¾	500	do	[illegible]
200	West. U. Tel.	61¾	200	do	[illegible]
100	Reading R.	109¾	500	do	[illegible]
500	Catawissa R.	78	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	61¾
200	Chi. & R. I.	93¾	300	do....b3	61¾
100	do	93¾	800	do....s10	61
200	Chic. & N. W	30¾	300	do....s3	61
100	do....c	30¾	200	do....b10	61¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	West. U. Tel....b60	62	200	M. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
100	do	61¾	200	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
100	Quicksilver	51¾	200	do	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	97¾	200	do....s15	[illegible]
2200	Erie R.	63	100	do....b30	[illegible]
800	do....s3	62¾	200	do	[illegible]
2000	do....b3	63	500	Chic. & N.W.	[illegible]
200	do	63¾	300	do	[illegible]
300	do	63	200	do....s3	[illegible]
200	do....b10	63	200	do....s30	[illegible]
100	Catawissa R.	78	100	do....s3	[illegible]
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	82¼	100	do....b30	[illegible]
200	do....s5	82¼	200	do	[illegible]
200	do....s3	82¼	220	C. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
200	do	82¼	200	do....c	[illegible]
200	do	82¼	100	do	[illegible]
200	do	82¼	100	do	[illegible]
400	do	82¾	200	do....s3	[illegible]
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	98¼	100	do....b3	[illegible]
300	do	98¼	200	do....b15	[illegible]
100	do....b5	98¾			

FRIDAY, June 8—P. M.

The rate of Money fell to five ℘ cent. to the leading Stock houses to-day, and the price of Gold fell from 142 to 138¾ ℘ cent. The decline in the latter from the extreme sales of the week is *seven and a half per cent*. This very decided result was not foreshadowed on the first receipt of the *Africa's* news on Wednesday afternoon, but it seems to have followed the more thorough discussion of the news, and a revival of confidence here among some of the Foreign Exchange houses. There is more currency for 60-day bills, and a less exclusive preference for 33-day bills on Paris and London. Most of the previous engagements, however, to ship Gold by the various steamers to-morrow, (Saturday,) will be carried out, and the aggregate we estimate at *three millions*, making for the week, including the sum put at Boston for Wednesday's steamer, nearly *seven millions of dollars*. It is stated that the *Bulls* in the Gold Room became alarmed about noon yesterday as to the real influence of the present and anticipated news from England, and have been selling down the market upon each other. And the speculation, thus broken, wants the customary stay of a large *Bear* interest. Most of this party, it is said, were frightened from their *short* position early in the week, and covered their contracts at higher rates.

The Stock market continued firm to-day for the Government securities, and advanced on the Border State Bonds of Tennessee and Missouri. The Railways were less excited than on Wednesday and Thursday, and the fluctuations in Erie shares not so extreme. The latter were done at 62 and up to 63 ℘ cent. New-York Central, North Westerns and Pittsburgh were rather lower than yesterday, but with no decided purpose to help large sales, while other descriptions were comparative dull. At 5 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Thursday:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	96	96¼	Northwest	31½	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s	102¼	102¾	N. West Pref	61½	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	102¼	102¾	Rock Island	93	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	96¾	97¾	Fort Wayne	97¼	[illegible]
Erie	62¾	63	Cumb'land Coal	45¾	[illegible]
Hudson	111	111	Quicksilver	51½	[illegible]
Reading	109¾	109¾	Mariposa	12	13
Mich. Southern	79¼	79¾	Mariposa Pref.	24	[illegible]
Illinois Central	121¼	121	Canton	60	60
Pittsburgh	83¾	82¼	Ohio Certificates	28¾	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s	91	92	American Gold	142	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	79	80	Bills on London	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Pacific	180
Merchants'	113	Bank of the Republic	109
Mechanics'	119	Bank of N. America	112
Union	118	Metropolitan	130
America	139	People's	115
City	190	Market	115
Phenix	104	Nassau	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Continental	100
National	108	St. Nicholas	104½
State of New York	108	Commonwealth	102½
Commerce	113	Manufac. & Merch'ts	102½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	106	Central National	107
Ocean	100	First National	130
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	103¾

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort., 1878	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 4th mort., 1880	91	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. J. Central 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. & No. I. G. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt. Income	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. bonds	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, [illegible]

York, was as follows: Receipts, $3,047,416 36, including for Customs, $354,000; Gold notes, $348,000. Payments, $1,336,893 57. Balance, $93,125,055 57.

The *Tribune* Money writer on the affairs of the Erie Road, propounds the following:

"As the official organ of this unfortunate Corporation, will our neighbor inform us why the following gentlemen who, by the public, are supposed to manage the Erie Road, did not interpose, and save the property of which they are trustees, from the 'monstrous transactions' of the past four months? What have Mr. Robert H. Berdell, President of the Road; Gen. Alexander S. Diven, Vice-President; Mr. Bancroft Davis, Counsel for the Road; Mr. J. F. D. Lanier, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., bankers; Mr. W. Evans, of London; Mr. Thomas W. Gale, Mr. Henry L. Pierson, Mr. Isaac N. Phelps, Mr. Dudley S. Gregory, Mr. Samuel Marsh, Mr. Ralph Meade, Mr. A. S. Murray, of Orange County, Mr. John Arnot, of Elmira, Mr. D. A. Cushman, Mr. William B. Skidmore and Mr. Vanderbilt to say for themselves during the three months the President had in which to borrow money to pay current interest, rent and labor. Why did not Mr. PEARSON try the London market once more, or some of the New-York Directors of wealth in the domestic markets? The simple facts are that the Directors knew next to nothing of the affairs of the road, and when suspicion was excited got the facts, not from the President, *but from the subordinate departments*."

Without accepting the unsolicited and undeserved distinction of "organ" to this corporation—which certainly is "unfortunate" in retaining Mr. DREW as a Director and lending him Stock wherewith to beat out the brains of its credit on the Stock Exchange—we are ready to coöperate with our neighbor—though he has of late lowered the dignity of the profession by grinding Street music for Mr. DREW—in prosecuting the inquiry why sixteen gentlemen of the first respectability do permit this monstrous scandal to go on. We are, and have been, ready to cry aloud and spare not, and we had hopes, until the last day or two, that our neighbor would do the same, in good faith, and without playing the apologist of Mr. DREW, for whom we believe he entertains as little real respect, even on this very Erie affair, as we do.

We thank our neighbor for his allusion to the "subordinates" of the Erie management. We have not been ignorant of the circumstance that the *bearish* operations of Mr. DREW against the large property for which he pretends to be a trustee have been materially promoted, of late, by representations of floating debt, declining traffic, inadequate freights, deferred pay-rolls, demurrage to the Pennsylvania Coal Company, &c., said to be from or on the authority of the subordinate agents, accountants, and servants of the Road. We have no doubt that such stories, whether true or false, *have* been jobbed upon. It is part of the great speculator's system to quote what his Road *is* doing when he is *long* of the stock, and what it is *not* doing when he is *short*, on the authority of these very subordinates, including the transfer clerks, by whom he is posted as to how the cash stock stands abroad and on the street. It was only last week that it was told on the Street as a good joke, and as proof of how soft a customer Mr. DREW believed he had, in the President of the Company, that he confronted a statement of an encouraging nature, made by Mr. BERDELL, to his own Board, with figures of an opposite bearing, said to be derived from one of his own accountants! Again, we thank our neighbor for the word "subordinate." It may possibly contribute to awaken the President and Directors to the disgraceful nature of the present raid upon Erie credit, and to the real position in which they are placed before the public by lending *their* Stock to Mr. DREW under the shallow guise of borrowing *his* money.

We have been requested to notify Stockholders in the various City Banks that if they wish to have the Tax on their shares of Stock corrected, they must apply to the Commissioners of Taxes, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, on or before the 30th day of June inst.

The week's imports at this port for Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $611,374. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	308	$148,043	144	$60,288	287	$104,903
Man. of Cotton	364	111,677	62	22,597	137	45,727
Man. of Silk...	117	108,271	8	6,035	58	64,266
Man. of Flax...	273	93,367	33	8,842	146	31,602
Miscellaneous..	105	42,718	232	9,541	375	7,993
Total........	1,167	$504,071	479	$107,303	1,003	$254,491
		107,303				504,071
Total entered......		$611,374	Total marketed....			$758,562

Extinction of Greenbacks.

From the Philadelphia North American, June 8.

From the steady reduction of the national greenback currency, as shown by the successive Treasury statements, it seems now to be beyond a doubt that the Government has determined upon the gradual withdrawal of all our Treasury note issues, as leading, by the only sure road, to a return to a specie basis once more. Mr. MCCULLOCH carries his reduction to the full extent allowed by the recent act of Congress, so that we may now calculate with reasonable certainty that by the close of President JOHNSON'S term of office the whole volume of this currency, which has been of so much real benefit to the country, will be cancelled, leaving no other paper circulation than that of the banks of the country.

From present appearances we should think Congress resolved not to grant any further power to extend the National bank issues, though great efforts are being make to procure the passage of the equalization bill in such a shape as to provide for an additional hundred millions of National bank currency for the regions now imperfectly supplied. We had supposed at first that this concession would be made, but it seems now to be improbable. Even should the bill pass Congress, it is far from certain that the President would sign it, the Secretary of the Treasury being opposed to any further note issues, and bent upon obtaining a specie basis if possible. It must, however, be considered that large portions of the country are not adequately supplied as yet with National bank capital or currency, and that with the withdrawal of the greenbacks the country, accustomed to a volume of seven hundred and fifty millions of paper currency, will feel somewhat cramped with less than half that amount.

Those who hold the greenbacks responsible for all the high prices, may be looking for low rates again when all the old notes are gone; but we think they will be mistaken, unless in the meantime we shall have a much greater reduction of taxation than we now anticipate.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS.—Interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable in GOLD by the State of California, free of Government tax. For sale by FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 8, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 12 bbls. Ashes, 15,304 bbls. Flour, 240 bbls., 6,990 bushels Wheat, 122,058 bushels Corn, 58,814 bushels Oats, 160 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been scarce and in request at $7 50@$7 75 for Pots, and $14 75@$15, nominally, for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been quiet and depressed.

COFFEE—Has been inactive and heavy, influenced by the large available supply and the fall in gold. Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23c., Maracaibo at 18c.@21c., Laguayra at 18c.@20c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand and heavy. Middlings have been quoted at from 38c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales since our last, 1,800 bales, against receipts of 2,286 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,361
Receipts since June 1, 1866	10,768
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	245,456
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	775,254
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	461,082

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: Jobbers' Prices—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 23½c.; Appleton D, 20c.; Bedford, 15c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 42½c.; Bay Mills, 34c.; Masonville, 33c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Merrimack D, 21c.; Pacific, 20c.; Allen, 17c.@18c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c. to 78c.; 3-inch tapes, 68c. to $1 10. Corsets—Thomson's Coutil L'Imperatrice, $30; Thomson's Coutil Parisienne, $14. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 155, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garote No. 1, No. 30, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $45; Cuffs, $50—less 30 per cent. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 24c.; Winthrop, 17½c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 21½c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 26½c. Cottonades—New-York Mills, 65c.; Pemberton, 55c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 7,400 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 00@$8 20; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 90@$9 90, chiefly at $8 00@$8 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 00@$9 90, ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$8 20
Extra State	7 90	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 00	@ 9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 00	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75	@17 50

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $10 65@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales, 350 bbls. Extra at $9 00@$14 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is more active, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 ₩ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 25 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, $4 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 601 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is in slack request. Prime lots are stiffly held. Other kinds are neglected and nominal. Sales since our last 21,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club at $2 16@$2 18 ₩ bushel. Corn is more active, but at lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 145,000 bushels at 72c.@79c. for unsound, and 81c.@83c. for sound new mixed Western, and 82c.@84c. for old do., ₩ bushel. New Oats are in less demand, at lower prices. We quote new Western at 55c.@58c.; old Canada, 75c.; old State, 78c.@80c., ₩ bushel; sales 38,000 bushels. Rye is improving; sales 35,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 25 for Canada, and 98c.@99c. for Western, ₩ bushel. 3,500 bushels Canada East Barley changed hands at $1 10 ₩ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with June 5, Messrs. GEORGE I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has ruled very steady during the past week, and the demand has been rather in excess of the supply. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 15 ₩ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, $1; to Buffalo, by propeller, 60c. Receipts for week, 11,787 bbls. Shipments for week, 17,247 barrels. The Wheat Market during the past week has ruled steady and firm, but there has been very little excitement compared with that of a few weeks ago. The receipts being liberal, and some large holders having pressed their stocks for sale, the supply has been fully equal to the demand, and prices have been kept from advancing. The demand for shipment has been moderately active, but has been somewhat checked by the firmness of Lake Freights. The speculative demand has continued steady, both for present and future delivery. The market, however, is in a sensitive condition, and operators watch with great interest the reports of the quantity yet to be marketed, the prospects of the crops, foreign markets and the probabilities of a European war, the value of gold, and all other circumstances likely to influence future prices. The arrivals of the next two weeks, it is thought, will be large, the burnt bridge on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at Kilbourn City having been replaced by a temporary structure. The quality of the Wheat arriving is of the most satisfactory character. The inspection reports for the week show that 1,071 car loads have been graded as No. 1, 162 car loads as No. 2, and 51 car loads as rejected. The weather during the week has continued favorable for the Spring Wheat crop in this section. Lake Freights have ruled remarkably high, owing to the heavy receipts of Corn at Chicago. We quote at 15c. on Wheat to Buffalo; 14½c. to Toledo and Cleveland, and 21c. to Oswego. The stock of Wheat in store is reported at 625,000 bushels. The receipts of wheat for past week sum up 456,120 bushels, against 283,386 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week—26,080 bushels by rail, and 496,033 bushels by lake, as follows: 231,701 bushels to Buffalo, 93,561 to Oswego, 16,245 to Ogdensburgh, 14,200 to Toledo, 26,200 to Cleveland, 13,420 to Dunkirk, and 706 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₩ bushel storage, at $1 78; No. 2 at $1 65@$1 68; for delivery at seller's option, first half, June No. 1, may be quoted at $1 77½; for all June delivery we quote at $1 77. Oats have sold readily as fast as received at about last week's quotations; No. 1 we quote at 36c. in store, subject to 2c. storage; No. 2 at 33c.; receipts for the week, 131,907 bushels; shipments for the week, 879 bushels. Rye continues steady and in good demand; No. 1 is selling at 75½c. in store; receipts for the week, 28,784 bushels; shipments for the week, 14,479. Corn is quiet and firm at 51c. for No. 1 in store; receipts for the week, 24,384 bushels."

HAY—North River bale continues in good demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@70c., and two years' old at 20c.@30c. ₩ lb. The business of the week is thus reviewed by Mr. E. WELLS, in his circular of this date: "With the exception of increased demand for inferior American, the market presents no material change as compared with our report of last week. It would be difficult to foretell with any degree of certainty the future course of the trade, as most opinions offered on the subject are of a conflicting nature; a prediction, however, is prevalent, in view of the extreme small stock on hand, with discouraging reports from the growing sections, that late in the Summer a speculative feeling will spring up and prices advance, same as last year in August; while the more sanguine base their opinions entirely upon the prospective chances of being able to get their supplies from England and the continent, same as they have done this season; but, as the foreign growth is as likely to be cut off as that of our own, we look upon the views expressed by all as being purely speculative. The trade in Foreign Hops this week has been comparatively small, but as the stock on hand is not over and above large, prices have been well sustained. Imports of the week, 108 bales. We quote: 1864's, inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's, prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's, inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's, prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 60c.@65c.

HIDES—Have been in limited request and heavy.

LEATHER—Has been in fair though less urgent demand at uniform rates. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 41c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, good, 47c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 36c.@43c., cash, ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand and steady in price. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the arrivals this week are not very large, and in one or two items there is an appreciation of prices. Shipments have been large and stock is decreasing. No trouble has been felt in making sales, and it is commonly thought prices will become higher as the season advances. Some buyers from the East have been visiting the city the past week, and have purchased largely. The current prices at the leading yards are as follows: Pine, clear, ₩ M, $65@$70; fourth quality, ₩ M, $60@$65; select, ₩ M, $55@$60; good box, ₩ M, $25@$32; common box, ₩ M, $20@$23; common box, ⅝, ₩ M, $15@$18; clap-board, strips, ₩ M, $65@$70; Tally plank, 1¼, 11 inch, each, 00c.@00c.; Tally plank, 1¼, 10 inch, each 38c.@40c.; Tally plank, 1¼, second quality, each 32c.@37c.; Tally plank, 1¼ culls, each 25c.@26c.; Tally boards, good, each 28c.@30c.; Tally boards, second quality, each 27c.; Tally boards, culls, each 20c. Spruce—Boards, each 24c.; plank, 1¼ inch, each 30c.; plank, 2 inch, each 45c. Hemlock—Boards, each 19c.; joist, 3x4, each 20c.@23c.; joist, 4x6, each 45c.; wall strips, 2x4, each 17c. Ash—Good, ₩ M, $45@$50; second quality, ₩ M, $25@$30. Oak, ₩ M, $40@$45. Maple, ₩ M, $30@$35. Black Walnut—Good, ₩ M, $75@$80; second quality, ₩ M, $45@$50; ⅝ ₩ M., $70@$75. Cherry, good, ₩ M., $65@$70; second quality, ₩ M., $40@$50. Sycamore, inch, ₩ M., $40@$45; ⅝, ₩ M., $35@$40. White Wood, chair plank, ₩ M., $80@$85; inch, ₩ M., $40@$50; ⅝, ₩ M., $35@$40. Shingles, first quality, shaved pine, ₩ M., $9@$9 50; second quality, shaved pine, ₩ M., $6 50@$7; common, shaved pine, ₩ M., $3@$4; first quality, sawed pine, ₩ M., $6 50@$7 25; second quality, sawed pine, ₩ M., $5@$6 25; common, sawed pine, ₩ M., $250@$4; sawed hemlock, ₩ M., $3 25@$3 75.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 43c.@65c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 94c.@97c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $8@$11 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less request, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 56@$1 59 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is dull and heavy at 26c.@26½c. for Crude, 41c.@42c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather less sought after, even by speculative buyers, the market opening heavily but closing more firmly for New Mess. Sales since our last 7,450 bbls., in lots, at $30 50@$30 68 for new Mess, closing at $30 56 cash; $29 25@$29 50 for one year old Mess; $27 25@$27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 25@$29 50 for Thin Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,850 bbls. new Mess at $30 62@$30 75, for June delivery, sellers' option; $30 87½@$31 for July and August delivery, sellers' option; $31 12½@$31 37½, July and August delivery, buyers', ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 270 pkgs. Bacon is quiet to-day at 16½c. for short-ribbed, and 15½c. for Cumberland cut, ₩ lb. Lard continues quiet and heavy; sales since our last 600 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef continues nominal. Beef Hams are inactive and heavy at $45@$46 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and heavy at 23c.@40c. for State and 20c.@23c. for Western. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@19½c.

RICE—Is quiet and depressed in price.

SEEDS—Are less active and unsettled.

SPICES—Have been quiet, but steady.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, at full rates. Sales since our last, 970 hhds. Cuba, &c., at [illegible]

[illegible] STEARINE—Sales 54,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 116,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c.; and 84,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate request, at previous prices.

TOBACCO—Is inactive; 117 hhds. Kentucky changed hands, at 5c.@20c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy at $2 26@$2 27.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive. For Liverpool, there were taken 50 bales Cotton on private terms. For London, 7,500 bushels Corn at 5½d. ₩ bushel. For Glasgow, 20,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a bark with 16,000 bushels Corn at 5s. ₩ quarter. For Havre, 71 bales Cotton on private terms.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 8—1 P. M.

FLOUR is active and unchanged; $1 25 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for red Winter, and $15 for double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bbls. No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2. CORN dull; sales 16,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 73c. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet; 36c.@38c. on Flour, 9½c. on Wheat, and 8c. on Corn to New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 8.

FLOUR quiet; sales unimportant. WHEAT stead; Spring Red $2 75@$2 80; White unchanged. CORN buoyant; Yellow 95c. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR steady; Cuba 10½c.@10¾c. currency. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork $31. LARD 23c. for prime. WHISKY dull; Pennsylvania $2 25; Ohio $2 28@$2 29.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 8, 1866.

MEATS.

Nearly all the leading dealers report a fair business in Fresh Meats this week, at, in a few instances, better prices. Supplies of prime Beef and choice Lamb are less extensive; for such, high figures are realized. Mutton is without any marked change. Pork is steady. There is not much doing in cured Meats, other than in light ribbed Bacon and bagged Hams, which are held with more firmness.

Beef, hind-quarter, ₩ lb.	16	@	22
Beef, fore-quarter, ₩ lb.	11	@	18
Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb.	25	@	32
Beef, chuck-roast, ₩ lb.	20	@	25
Beef, round, ₩ lb.	20	@	25
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb.	18	@	[illegible]
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb.	32	@	40
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb.	25	@	[illegible]
Beef, coarse cuts, ₩ lb.	14	@	20
Beef, corned, ₩ lb.	18	@	[illegible]
Beef, smoked, ₩ lb.	23	@	[illegible]
Beef tongues, each	1 00	@	1 [illegible]
Mutton, by the carcass, ₩ lb.	11	@	14
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₩ lb.	17	@	25
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₩ lb.	11	@	15
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb.	20	@	25
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb.	22	@	[illegible]
Lamb, Spring, ₩ quarter	1 50	@	[illegible]
Pigs, roasting, each	1 75	@	[illegible]
Pork, by the carcass, ₩ lb.	13	@	14
Pork, joints, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Pork, steaks, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Pork, corned, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Bacon, ₩ lb.	23	@	25
Hams, ₩ lb.	25	@	27
Shoulders, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Veal, by the carcass, ₩ lb.	9	@	18
Veal, hind-quarters, ₩ lb.	20	@	25
Veal, fore-quarters, ₩ lb.	10	@	15
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb.	28	@	40
Veal, fillets, ₩ lb.	30	@	40
Sweet Bread, each	18	@	25
Sausages, country made, ₩ lb.	22	@	25
Lard, ₩ lb.	22	@	25
Suet, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Tripe, ₩ lb.	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Only a very moderate supply of really good Poultry is available, and prices rule in favor of sellers, especially as the demand is reviving a little. Turkeys and Spring Chickens are mainly sought after. Of game, the offering is light and at comparatively high figures. The inquiry, however, is not very urgent.

Chickens, ₩ lb.	25	@	35
Chickens, broiling, ₩ pair	1 00	@	2 00
Fowl, ₩ lb.	22	@	30
Pigeons, squab, ₩ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, wild, ₩ doz.	2 00	@	3 00
Plover, ₩ dozen	1 50	@	5 00
Snipe, brant, ₩ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Snipe, English, ₩ dozen	4 50	@	5 00
Snipe, yellow leg, ₩ dozen	3 00	@	3 50
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	28	@	35

FISH.

Buyers find a rather limited stock of the more popular kinds of fresh Fish in market to-day, and prices generally somewhat firmer. The demand is fair, Bass, Halibut and Mackerel seemingly attracting most attention. Of Mackerel we noticed a few splendid specimens on a prominent stand. In Cured Fish there is a little more doing, much to the relief of the lugubrious dealers, judging "by the manner of their mutterings."

Bass, ₩ lb.	10	@	25
Black-fish, ₩ lb.	15	@	18
Blue-fish, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Brook Trout, ₩ lb.	75	@	1 00
Clams, soft, ₩ 100	40	@	1 75
Clams, hard, ₩ 100	50	@	75
Cod, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Cod, Roe, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Cod, dried, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Eels, ₩ lb.	10	@	18
Flounders, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Haddock, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Haddock, Roe, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Halibut, ₩ lb.	15	@	20
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb.	15	@	20
Herrings, smoked, ₩ bunch	12	@	15
King-fish, ₩ lb.	20	@	25
Lobsters, ₩ lb.	6	@	8
Mackerel, fresh, each	10	@	25
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb.	15	@	18
Oysters, ₩ 100	75	@	2 50
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	2 00	@	3 50
Porgies, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Salmon, fresh, ₩ lb.	75	@	1 00
Salmon, smoked, ₩ lb.	25	@	30
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb.	15	@	18
Shad, each	30	@	75
Shad Roe, ₩ pair	15	@	18
Sounds and Tongues, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Sturgeon, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Weak-fish, ₩ lb.	12	@	15

VEGETABLES.

Of Green Peas and Rhubarb there is a more liberal offering this week at easier prices. New Cabbage is arriving from Norfolk and Baltimore, but is dear. New Potatoes are firmer, being less abundant, especially prime lots from the South. Bermuda Potatoes are about "done with" for the season; they are now scarce and high.

Asparagus, ₩ bunch	20	@	60
Beans, String, ₩ half peck	50	@	80
Beans, Lima, ₩ quart	50	@	75
Beets, per dozen	30	@	50
Beets, new, ₩ bunch	8	@	15
Cabbages, new, each	40	@	50
Carrots, ₩ dozen	30	@	50
Cucumbers, each	6	@	15
Garlic, ₩ bunch	20	@	25
Horse Radish, ₩ lb.	20	@	25
Lettuce, ₩ head	2	@	5
Leeks, ₩ bunch	5	@	10
Mint, ₩ bunch	2	@	3
Onions, ₩ peck	40	@	75
Onions, ₩ quart	6	@	15
Onions, new Bermuda, ₩ bbl.	4 00	@	5 00
Parsnips, ₩ bunch	6	@	10
Parsley, ₩ bunch	10	@	15
Peas, green, ₩ bbl.	4 50	@	6 00
Peas, green, ₩ half-peck	30	@	50
Potatoes, old, ₩ bbl.	4 25	@	5 25
Potatoes, ₩ peck	40	@	60
Potatoes, new Bermudas, ₩ bbl.	11 50	@	12 50
Potatoes, new Southern, ₩ bbl.	6 50	@	8 50
Potatoes, new, ₩ peck	50	@	1 25
Radishes, ₩ bunch	1	@	2
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	4	@	10
Sage and Thyme, ₩ bunch	2	@	4
Shallots, ₩ bunch	5	@	10
Spinach, ₩ half peck	12	@	18
Sprouts, ₩ half peck	10	@	18
Squash, each	8	@	15
Tomatoes, new ₩ quart	40	@	50
Turnips, new, ₩ bunch	10	@	20
Water Cresses, ₩ quart	10	@	15

FRUIT.

Dealers report a brisk business in Strawberries, which are coming into market in large quantities, and, considering the unfavorable weather, in very good order. In Gooseberries there is rather more doing. In most other articles trade is dull. The Flower and Shrub business of the market is about over for the season, and we omit quotations.

Almonds, ₩ quart	35	@	40
Apples, ₩ bbl.	6 50	@	8 00
Apples, ₩ peck	70	@	1 25
Apples, Dried, ₩ lb.	20	@	25
Bananas, each	2	@	10
Citron, ₩ lb.	45	@	50
Cranberries, ₩ quart	25	@	35
Currants, ₩ lb.	15	@	20
Dates, ₩ lb.	18	@	37
Figs, ₩ lb.	25	@	50
Ginger, ₩ lb.	30	@	—
Gooseberries, ₩ half peck	75	@	1 25
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	15	@	25
Lemons, ₩ doz.	25	@	37½
Oranges, ₩ doz.	12	@	50
Peaches, Dried, ₩ lb.	20	@	35
Peanuts, ₩ quart	18	@	25
Pine Apples, each	10	@	37½
Prunes, ₩ lb.	15	@	25
Raisins, ₩ lb.	18	@	26
Strawberries, ₩ quart box	35	@	85
Strawberries, ₩ basket	5	@	12
Walnuts, ₩ quart	18	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Yellow Butter of choice quality is in more liberal supply and lower this week. Other kinds are unusually plenty and depressed. Trade is restricted. Cheese is dull and heavy. Eggs are firmer, but in less request.

Butter, new, fancy table, ₩ lb.	42	@	45
Butter, new, fair to good table, ₩ lb.	35	@	40
Butter, cooking, ₩ lb.	25	@	35
Butter, new extra roll, ₩ lb.	—	@	45
Cheese, ₩ lb.	15	@	24
Eggs, ten for	—	@	25
Honey, ₩ lb.	30	@	40

SUNDRIES.

Coal, nut and stove, ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$7 00	@	$9 00
Coffee, Green, ₩ lb.	28	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₩ lb.	30	@	48
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₩ lb.	30	@	50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c. ₩ lb.	10	@	20
Flour, Extra Family ₩ bbl.	13 00	@	18 00
Flour, Family, ₩ 24 lb. bags	1 25	@	2 25
Meal, Corn, ₩ 25 lb. bags	87	@	1 25
Meal, Oat, ₩ 25 lb. bags	1 12½	@	1 50
Molasses, ₩ gallon	80	@	1 25
Rice, ₩ lb.	11	@	14
Soap, by the box, ₩ lb.	10	@	33
Sugar, Brown, ₩ lb.	11½	@	15
Sugar, Soft White, ₩ lb.	16½	@	17
Sugar, Hard, ₩ lb.	17½	@	18
Syrup, ₩ gallon	87	@	1 25
Teas, English Breakfast, ₩ lb.	80	@	1 30
Teas, Green, ₩ lb.	80	@	1 65
Teas, Mixed, ₩ lb.	65	@	1 10
Eels, smoked, ₩ bunch	22	@	25

VENTILATION.

GOUGE'S VENTILATORS are adapted to ventilate any damp room, cellar, church, lecture and school room or stable; also, any steamer, ship or any place needing ventilating. No charge in any case where the object is not accomplished. Descriptive pamphlets on hand and sent by mail free of charge. Apply to GOUGE'S VENTILATING COMPANY, No. 254 Broadway, New-York.

REFER TO
John H. Rich, Esq., Architect, No. 153 Broadway, N. Y.;
Wm. Field & Sons, Architects, No. 64 Wall-st., N. Y.;
Breeden & Southwick, No. 169 Liberty-st., N. Y.;
Hitchcock, Darling & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION, Together with ten acres of garden land, for sale on Long Island; house has all the modern improvements; only one hour's ride from New-York; five minutes' from depot, easy of access; suitable outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., &c.; beautifully laid out, and commands an extensive view; a splendid country home for any one who desires it; will be sold cheap. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
At Rye, Westchester County, new cottage, with five acres of land, laid out by an eminent landscapist in lawn, kitchen garden, fruit and ornamental trees, unsurpassed inland and marine views, splendid bathing, boating, fishing and driving. Also, magnificent building sites of from one to ten acres, with water fronts and bathing beaches; steamboat dock on property. Apply to J. H. WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, and unsurpassed in all respects for its size, (10 acres;) possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, Esq.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late JACOB B. HERRICK, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on the east bank of the Hudson, at Rhinebeck, in sight of Rhinebeck Depot, known as Garretson's Point, 3 hours by rail from New-York, one of the most valuable and beautiful situations on the Hudson, occupying high ground and eminently healthy, containing 85 acres beautiful land highly cultivated, large river front, private dock belonging to the premises; mansion large, thoroughly built; piazza 66x11 feet; views of the river and mountain superb; walks and lawns tastefully laid out, and delightfully shaded with forest and ornamental trees; garden unsurpassed; fruit and shrubbery in great variety. The many advantages possessed by this old family residence, cannot be described in an advertisement; it must be seen; a good part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired; possession given at short notice. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, on the premises, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE RESIDENCE on Palisade-av., one of the best situations in the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country; the house was built three years ago by the present owner, for his own occupancy, in the best manner, and contains twenty rooms; has every convenience and comfort—furnaces, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c., all in perfect order; a large piazza extending on two sides; the grounds consist of one acre; is well stocked with choice shrubbery and a great variety of fruit, all in vigorous growth; large barn and carriage-house, with other suitable outbuildings, making one of the most delightful residences in the town. For further particulars, apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st.; to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers; or to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—THE DEsirable country seat known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 2¼ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land, fine large mansion and grounds, lawn, shade trees, &c., &c.; farmer's house, ice-house, (filled) carriage-house, large barn and out-houses, hennery, large garden, graperies, &c., &c.; with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm; location for health, convenience and variety of scenery unsurpassed; neighborhood and society unexceptionable; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, about 4 miles from Sag Harbor, on the Bay, containing 85 acres, over one-half under cultivation, the balance wood; a shore front of nearly a quarter of a mile; all the buildings new about six years ago; house contains 11 rooms; barn and carriage-house, hennery, wood and ice-houses; bathing, fishing, gunning, clamming on your own premises; the house is about 300 feet from the water, elevation about 30 feet, commanding a fine view of Sag Harbor and the Bay; a fine location for hotel or private boarding-house; several hundred loads of seaweed come up on the premises through the year—manure for the whole farm. Photographic views and all information by inquiring of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Cheap for cash.

FARM FOR SALE CONTAINING 92 1-2 acres, 2¼ miles from Tarrytown and 1 mile from Unionville station on Harlem Railroad, 28 miles from New-York; comfortable farm-house, good barn and all necessary outbuildings; land lies beautifully, is very productive and has on it unsurpassed building sites; 14¼ acres in first-class timber; well watered, and in good fence for farming purposes; blooded stock, farming implements, crops, &c., &c., to go with the farm, and all at a fair valuation for the land alone.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful town of Bethlehem, Penn. House is delightfully located, large and well-finished; has water and gas, two hot-air furnaces, &c., &c. Grounds are tastefully laid out, handsomely shaded; fine vegetable garden, fruits, &c.; cold grapery, stable, gardener's house, &c. The location is healthy, and very desirable for persons having children to educate, there being in Bethlehem a young ladies' school, theological seminary, boarding school, school for boys, polytechnic college and school for young children. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN WESTchester County, and 12 to 14 miles from the City Hall. It is one of the most elegant, commodious and expensive mansions in the country; dwelling of elegant architecture and unusual dimensions; carriage-house and stables on a large scale; conservatory, green-houses and graperies, now in the most forward and flourishing condition, and unsurpassed in quantity or quality. The grounds are about 100 acres, and in fine condition. This property is now offered for sale in consequence of the death of the owner. For further particulars, and permission to view the place, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MANSION, A FEW minutes' walk from Jamaica Village, Long Island; house 60x64; barn, carriage and ice-house, &c., with every convenience; pond in front of farm-yard; 60 acres of land; great abundance of fruit; this is a good chance for a down-town business man, as he can go to Jamaica in less than one hour from James-slip, or from 34th-st. in 25 minutes. Will be sold cheap for cash. Also, a new house, 15 rooms, about 4 acres of land, near the same place; location highly respectable; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 89 60th-st.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—ON THE handsomest avenue in the United States, a piece of ground, 25x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene-avs.; garden is complete, having paths, grape-arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $2,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The purchaser can have plans and specifications of a fine house gratis. Apply at No. 52 Cedar-st., up-stairs, or to E. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., about one mile from depot at Tuckahoe, on Harlem Railroad, containing 70 acres, the estate of the late Isaac Barker. There are two orchards in full bearing, and a variety of other fruits. The house, barn, and carriage house, are new. Water in the house from a never-failing spring. For particulars, inquire of DANIEL HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane, or of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Possession given immediately.

FARM FOR SALE—25 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, free from stone, 1½ miles from Paterson, N. J., large stone house situated on an eminence from which you can overlook the farm and surrounding country; large barn which needs repairs; outbuildings in fair order; young grafted orchard; a fine running brook on the line; two springs, one near the barn; about 25 acres woodland; near church and school; title good; possession immediately. Price $100 per acre. Apply to B. GEROR, No. 44 West-st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SUITABLE for a gentleman's country seat, containing about 120 acres, situated on the river road, and in sight of the Hudson River, about half way between Poughkeepsie and Nest Park landing; in the neighborhood of W. B. Astor, R. L. Pell, J. Frothingham, Dr. Taylor and other gentlemen well known in New-York City; being the property of the late Daniel Wooley. For a further description, apply to J. H. YOUNG, No. 101 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 24 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

$20,000.—FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE to be sold at a sacrifice, owing to the owner leaving the State; situated on Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from New-York, one mile from railroad depot; contains 20 rooms, with every convenience; furniture if required; ten acres of land, large garden, grapery, out-houses, &c., &c. For full particulars inquire of H. Y CROUD, No. 67 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice, if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 280x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 24 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N. J. It has cost about $80,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold as above; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, rubber or other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDson, a large and very desirable residence, with four acres of land, good barn, outhouses, &c.; fine view of the river, and a short distance from the depot; if wanted the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars, apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 45 miles from New-York, five minutes' walk from depot: large modern house, 12 fine rooms, with 1½ acres fine land; plenty fruit of all kinds; fine large stable and other outbuildings; also, good tenant house; price only $15,000; terms easy. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—TEN MILES BY RAIL, A NICE brick cottage, with barn, stables, &c., containing about two acres; price $4,000; also, beautiful building sites of ½ acres each, in a healthy and highly respectable neighborhood; parties wishing to build will be assisted on most favorable terms. Particulars by CHAS. DORNER, No. 182 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TITLES GUARANTEED—A large house and 1½ acres of land, well fenced, half-mile from Hudson River, lying between Fort Lee and Englewood; a seven-roomed house at Fort Lee, $1,200, 10 per cent. off for cash; one at Coytesville, $1,200; one at $1,000; one at $550. Terms easy. J. COYTE, Coytesville, near Fort Lee.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—Between 83d and 84th sts.; 75th-st., 150 feet from 5th-av.; 72d-st., through to 73d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; Broadway, northwest corner of 54th-st. Apply to JOHN HONE, No. 207 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A MODern residence, most desirably located, convenient to depot, with 13 rooms, stable, fine garden, fruit and shade. For full information and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 129TH-ST., HARLEM, BEtween 5th and 6th avs., a frame cottage; gas, water, range, marble mantels, &c.; 2½ lots; immediate possession; price $10,000; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—CHINA WORKS, CONTAINING six lots, buildings, two kilns, moulds, saggars, and everything necessary to carry on an extensive and profitable business. Apply to THOS. HUTCHINSON, No. 53 Kent-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

$10,000. FOR A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; $7,500 for a three-story brick house; one for $6,000; all have modern improvements; immediate possession. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

NICE MODERN GOTHIC COTTAGE AT Metuchin, New-Jersey, at a bargain; five minutes' walk from depot; good garden and stable, $5,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR INVESTment, business property either on 6th or 8th avs., located above 19th-st. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TWO splendid sites for country-seats, of 25 acres each, having fine views of Long Island Sound, East River, and overlooking the villages of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon; locations are elevated and well wooded; each plot has two never failing springs; one parcel has a small basement cottage, with spring at the door; the other has two barns and a double basement cottage, with well; located one mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. The premises are a part of and adjoining the farm and residence of T. A. Ronalds. Also, a plot of 11 acres, with orchard, running through from the turnpike to Pelham road. For terms, apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Time of transit from New-York, 45 minutes; 7 trains daily, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATE ON the road between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., and about two miles from Newark; horse railroad now being built; large new dwelling-house, 15 rooms, with all modern improvements except gas; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; also on place, a nice cottage house of 8 rooms; large barn, fruit-trees in abundance, fine orchards and gardens, new fences, &c.; will be divided or sold entire. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—The place contains thirty acres of land, twenty miles from the City, accessible by railroad and steamboat. House, green-house and the outbuildings new; 3,000 pear trees and 3,500 grapevines in bearing; 2,000 feet water-front and a nice grove of forest trees, laid out in walks all along the river. For scenery and healthfulness unsurpassed on the Hudson. Inquire of HENRY A. CASSEBEEN, No. 57 4th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, furnished, or to exchange for a small New-York or Brooklyn house, well located, one of the most desirable houses in the place, with one acre well improved; surrounding improvements first-class; near depot; excellent spring water, &c. Price $14,000. Rent for four or five months $400 per month. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth-sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE IN LEWELLYN Park, with immediate possession, a country seat, consisting of cottage house, containing 13 rooms; stable, having carriage and coachman's rooms; two acres of land, divided into vegetable and flower garden and lawn; the garden is well planted, and the whole place in good condition. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—ONE TEAM, 15 hands, trot in 2:45; 1 team, 16 hands, suitable for family or saddle use, very stylish; 1 fine, 16 hands, horse, suitable for family, buggy or saddle, trots in 3:30; price $1,000. Apply at No. 638 Broadway, carriage wareroom, or at stable No. No. 268 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO let furnished, a new modern-built house, with two acres of land, five minutes' walk from the depot, suitable for a City gentleman; possession given immediately. Inquire at the depot, Greenwich, or of D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES in New-Jersey, 20 miles from New-York, in a very healthy location; good house, large fine barn, plenty of fruit of all kinds; soil is excellent and in fine condition; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with new brown-stone handrails and balusters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 18 acres, 35 miles from the City, in Westchester County; comfortable house, plenty of fruit, good neighborhood; 1½ miles from depot; perfectly healthy; will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire of the owner, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Desirable three-story high-stoop house, 22x60x100; possession; for sale cheap. Also, first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x55, near 5th-av. and 34th-st., $26,000. Others, $10,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A BARGAIN—Near New-Brunswick, 25 acres choice land, well cultivated; fine new house, 10 rooms; large barn, carriage-house, &c.; young orchard, 200 trees, and other fruit; $7,500. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—37 MILES ON LONG ISLAND, A farm of 27 acres, good land and new buildings; price $3,000; also, one of 135 acres; buildings, fruit, stock and crops; price $7,500; also, one of 78 acres, good buildings; price $4,000. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FIFTEEN DESIRABLE COUNTRY seats to let, furnished, from 9 to 30 miles from New-York: rent from $250 to $1,500 the season; a number at Stamford and Norwalk, Conn., on the Hudson, &c. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN SANFORD-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH—A house and three high lots, overlooking the East River, with a privilege of four more, all under fence. Inquire on the premises for M. GAMBEN, farm-house, Sanford-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL residence containing 10 rooms, with two or more acres of land, within half an hour of the City; plenty of fruit, fine garden, &c., &c. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A beautiful country residence, with two acres of land; house is Gothic, built in the most substantial manner with Diamantine white brick; slated roof, &c. For particulars call on or address ALFRED HALL.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS of ground, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, situate on north side of 77th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., No. 27 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, house and grounds of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
This first-class house will be opened for the season June 23. Persons wishing board by the day or week can apply to W. J. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is now open; is 1½ half hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck Slip at 4 P. M., returning leaves Sands Point at 7:53 A. M.; has extensive grounds, and beautiful shade; splendid sea air and view; fine bathing, fishing, and sailing; good stable and drives. A furnished cottage of 5 rooms to let. Meals taken at hotel. Also an unfurnished cottage of ten rooms to let, with an abundance of fruit. B. B. NOSTRAND.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open. Families or single persons wishing to spend the Summer months there, can now make their selection of apartments. The Pavilion, as a Summer resort, requires no recommendation by advertisement, its reputation having been fully established for the last 25 years by its present owner and proprietor. F. BLANCARD.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE Hyde Park, Vermont, J. J. NESMITH Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains; on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed. A good livery connected with the house.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION—Highlands of Nevesink, New-Jersey.—This sea-side resort is opened for guests; fine shady grove, fine surf and river bathing, sailing and fishing. For rooms address proprietor, JOSEPH I. THOMPSON.

PAVILION HOTEL, AT GLEN COVE, IS now opened for the reception of guests. W. C. GIBSON, Lessee and Proprietor.

RONKONKOMA LAKE HOUSE, SITUated on the beautiful Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., is now open for boarders; terms moderate. Apply to MANCHESTER W. WELD, Proprietor, Lakeland, L. I.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO., Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c. Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware. GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

MERCHANTS' INDEPENDENT DETECTIVE POLICE, Established six years. Office No. 307 Broadway. J. C. KINNER & CO.

THE GOMEZ SUBMARINE ELECTRIC FUSE. EDWIN GOMEZ, No. 124 Bleecker-st., New-York.

NYE'S IMPROVED DAMPER.—THIS article, just patented, is one of great practical utility, which every consumer of fuel wants, and which has been pronounced by the most scientific and practical men to be superior to anything of the kind before produced, being adapted alike to the stove funnel and chimney flue, and must meet an immense sale throughout the country. State, county, and town rights for sale. Apply to either of the undersigned. S. R. NYE, G. G. BATES, Barre, Mass.; WM. H. HAMILTON, Petersham, Mass.; or H. CARRUTH & CO., No. 46 Hanover-st., Boston.

SLATE AND TIN ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN ROOFING SLATE.—From a long practical experience in the roofing business we are prepared to take contracts for roofing in any part of the country, at the most reasonable rates. Give us a call. DUGAN & HART, No. 54 Roosevelt-st., New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.—The attention of the trade is called to our large assortment of children's carriages, now ready for delivery. D. T. WASHBURN, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane New-York.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,332 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SOAP BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,332 Post-office.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. The well-furnished house No. 10 West 28th-st., near the 5th-av. House 25x55; lot 25x100. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL family, furnished for the Summer; Hove Cottage, situate on the romantic Lake of Luzerne, in Warren Co., N. Y., in a high, dry, pinery section, commanding superb views, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs by railroad, and 10 miles from Lake George; beautiful drives, fine fishing, shooting and bathing; house has 4 bedrooms, parlor, piazzas, dining-room, kitchen, &c.; has two acres of ground, with beautiful trees and shrubbery: very desirable; price only $200 for the season; also garden attached; ice and wood prepared for use; meat, butter, chickens and eggs delivered at the door; possession given immediately. Also Wayside Cottage near by, furnished, new; contains 7 bedrooms; finished up in native woods; price $500. Refer to JACOB LITTLE & CO., No. 30 New-st.; Mr. WM. K. WOOD, No. 47 Water-st.; or to B. C. BUTLER, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.

TO RENT FURNISHED—FOR THE SEASON, at Jamaica, L. I., an elegantly furnished residence, beautifully situated on high ground, surrounding improvements and neighborhood first-class; 20 acres in lawn handsomely laid out, and finely shaded with fruit, ornamental and forest trees of every description; the garden large, planted with vegetables of all varieties, containing also plenty of small fruit, berries, grapes, &c. The house is new, frame, filled in with brick, 2½ stories, 48x30, with billiard rooms, &c.; the outbuildings are spacious and conveniently arranged; 3 fresh cows, and a gentle family horse; possession any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE Summer and Fall months, or until the 1st of May next, in New-Haven, Conn., on Whitney-av., ten minutes' drive from the depot. The house is pleasantly and conveniently arranged, in a delightful neighborhood. The grounds are supplied with fifty fruit trees, and a fine garden partially planted. There is a barn on the premises. Terms reasonable. Address M. SEELEY, Drawer No. 61, New-Haven, Conn.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Yonkers, for 4 or 5 months, or until 1st of May next; desirably located on North Broadway, 10 minutes from depot; good carriage-house, stable, &c.; water and gas in; good garden, an abundance of fruit; ground 100x265 feet, all in good order. Inquire of WM. H. KING, No. 257 Broadway, second floor, or of S. T. KELLOGG, on the premises.

TO LET, AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON—Twelve miles from this City, a beautiful country seat, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of Gothic house, with 14 rooms, coach-house, stables, &c., and three acres of land, good garden, plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, and all in perfect order. Inquire of Mr. CHALMERS or Mr. DUNSCOMB, Room No. 88, No. 111 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—For the Summer months to three or four persons, no children; it has abundance of fruit and shrubbery, meadow and river; a model home; the owner will breakfast and on Sundays take full board; forty minutes' from the City, and 30 trains New-Jersey Central Railroad. Address Box No. 66 Post-office.

COUNTRY FARM-HOUSE, FURNISHED, TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—Situated at Rye, on Grace Church-st., commanding a fine view of the sound, good garden, a cow and pasture, stabling, &c., near steamboat landing and not far from depot. Call on premises. J. H. MINUSE.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, FOR THE Summer, a beautifully situated country seat; house thoroughly furnished and in good order; a good stable with horse and cow, and garden well stocked, very convenient to railroad station. Apply to J. T. ADAMS & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, TWO MILES south of Newburgh; thirteen acres, carriage-house, &c.; fine view of river and Highlands; fruit of all kinds; high, healthy ground, and excellent neighborhood. Apply to SAMUEL H. GRAHAM, Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT "KATONAH," on the Harlem Railroad, 40 miles from the City, a desirable stone house, known as the "St. John Cottage," and adjoining the cottage of Mr. John Jay; will be rented very low for the season or year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, IN WEST 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for six, twelve or eighteen months, completely furnished; rent low to a good tenant; immediate possession. Inquire at No. 2 Rector-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—HALF A HOUSE CONTAINING FOUR large rooms on the top of Fort Lee hill; easy access to the city; rent $12 50 per month; possession immediately. Apply to the Captain aboard the *Winants*, foot of Spring-st., or JOSEPH RUTTER, Fort Lee.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET AT CATSKILL—A convenient dwelling to let, containing seven rooms, for the season, in a first-rate neighborhood, with fine yard and gardens, and pleasantly situated. Rent $250 for the season. Inquire at No. 140 Reade-st.

TO LEASE—4 LOTS, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 5th-av., Brooklyn, opposite entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, one of the best stands in the United States for saloon or monumental yard. Inquire of WILLIAM PITBLADDO, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent for the season; beautifully situated within easy walking distance from depot; fine garden, fruit, &c.; rent $250 per month. Apply to ANDREW BRADSHAW, No. 117 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER months, a fine modern house, with 13 acres of land, situated on Castleton Hill, S. I., one mile from ferry; fine garden and fine fruits. Apply, by permission, to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING OR CLUB-HOUSE TO LET—West of and near Broadway; house four-story brown stone; about 42 rooms; location choice and fronting Washington-square. Apply to JAMES ROWE, No. 738 2d-av.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR—A desirable residence; 12 rooms; well furnished; coach-house and stable; fine garden, fruit, shade, &c. Pleasantly located at Morristown, N. J.; convenient to depot. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS—A French Villa with carriage-house, stable, &c., with two acres, in Westchester County; one hour from Wall-st. rent $200 per month. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank, Nassau-st.

BANKING-ROOMS TO LET.—THE LARGE and commodious rooms just vacated by the Fourth National Bank, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., are offered to let. Inquire at the Bank, Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON MURRAY HILL—Entire second floor, with or without board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. L., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house to let furnished; all modern improvements; terms and time made to suit a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 219 West 50th-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE furnished house, with stable, garden and grounds, stocked with fruit and vegetables. Address E. DANIELS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

NEWPORT.—SEVERAL FURNISHED COTtages in the best locations to let at moderate rates. Map of Newport can be seen at my office. G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE CITY, for the Summer months at a moderate price, with all the modern improvements, in an excellent location. Inquire at No. 124 East 12th-st.

TARRYTOWN.—RESIDENCE TO LET OR for sale; location and surroundings desirable; fine fruit and garden. Address M. BRANDT, Room No. 2, No. 116 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK RESIDENCE—NO. 27 East 73d-st., to let, furnished, for three, four, eleven, or seventeen months; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO RENT—Either furnished or unfurnished, for the season or year, variously located. A complete printed list to be had on application to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET ON LONG ISLAND—A HOUSE AND grounds, very pleasantly situated, with a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of W. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, TWO NEATly furnished rooms, without board, situated within a mile of the City Hall, West side, this City. Address C. D., Box 161 *Times* Office.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET, in building No. 205 Broadway, next door to Fulton-st. Apply to GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 205 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY GENTEEL THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 250 West 13th-st. Rent $1,000. Possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN STRATford, Conn., on the main street, with garden, fruit, &c. Inquire at No. 162 Greenwich-st., New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts, on Canal-st., near Broadway, one to twenty horse. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LEASE—THIRTEEN LOTS AND BULKhead at 14th-st. and Hudson River, in whole or part. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A LARGE COMFORTABLE FURnished room in a private family, without board; location good. Address J. F., Box No. 1,938 Post-office.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE, FROM JUNE TO OCTOber, a completely furnished cottage, bed and table linen included; must contain 12 rooms; in a healthy location, near the City preferred, with the privilege of taking first-class boarders. Address, immediately, HOUSE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, WHO CAN GIVE the most satisfactory references, three or four unfurnished rooms, without board, in a quiet, respectable family residing not lower than 14th-st. nor higher than 40th-st., near the 4th, 5th or 6th avs. Address M., Box 4,079 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER months, at a moderate price, a first-class furnished house with all modern improvements, in an excellent location. Inquire at No. 124 East 12th-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, between 14th and 31st sts. and 4th and 6th avs; rent in advance or security given. Address S. WHITE, No. 23½ East 24th-st.

HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL, OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor. BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

PARIS.—GD. HOTEL DES CAPUCINES, No. 37 Boulevard des Capucines. Magnificent situation. Handsome apartments. Private dinners. Table d'hôte.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

52D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE HALL southwest corner 52d-st. and 3d-av. has been neatly fitted up for public worship by a newly organized Baptist Congregation, under the charge of Rev. JOHN STANFORD HOLME. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Subject of discourse Sunday morning, June 10—"*Who Loved Me and gave Himself for Me.*" The influence of a personal appropriation of the love and sacrifice of Christ. Sunday evening—"*Whatsoever He Saith unto You, do it.*" The one rule of faith and practice for all the servants of Jesus.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION, assisted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA. CLOSING CONCERT. Twelfth Season, THURSDAY EVENING, 14th June, at Irving Hall, when will be presented Wallace's "LURLINE" and Mendelssohn's "ATHALIE." Solo Singers: Mmes. COOPER and HOLBROOK; Misses SIMONS, MEYER and HOSTRIE; and Messrs. THATCHER, LOMBARD and SARGEANT. Tickets, $1, to be procured at C. A. MUNGER'S, No. 626 Broadway, and of the Members of the Society.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts., New-York—Sermon SABBATH, June 10, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. SAMUEL F. FARMER, and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Nature and Results of Entire Sanctification*; and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Power from on High.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M.; seats free; strangers and others affectionately invited to attend.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock, for the special purpose of acting upon the nomination of a Corresponding Secretary.
CALEB T. ROWE, General Agent.

CHAPEL OF THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., every SABBATH, at 4 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.; this service is preparatory to the removal of the Central Presbyterian Church from its present location in Broome-st. to some place in the above vicinity.

THE THINGS THAT ARE COMING ON THE EARTH.—The seventh of the course by JOHN WILLIAMS, will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at University Building, Washington-square. Subject—*The Restoration of the Jews to the Land of Palestine.* The attendance of believers in the Jewish scriptures is specially invited. Seats free.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. Dr. BEACH, of St. Peter's Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. All the pews free. Strangers cordially invited.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—Rev. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, June 10, at 8 o'clock, in the Mission room, No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Subject—*On the abolition by the Romans of the continual sacrifice by the Christian Church.* Seats free.

WHAT IS RELIGION (REALLEGIANCE) TO GOD?—Miss ELLA VANWIE will be in her Cabinets SUNDAY and WEEK DAYS, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M., at No. 814 Broadway, to give proof of spirit life and power, which she sees and talks with as to human beings. Bigotry must give way to truth.

SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, REV. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Sunday School at 9½. All are invited. Sunday School excursion to Dudley's Grove, FRIDAY, June 15, from 22d-st., North River, at 8; 34th-st. at 8½.

THE PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH hold their regular services every SABBATH at Miller's Hall, corner 3d-av. and 86th-st. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Preaching SUNDAY, June 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7¼ P. M., by Rev. B. F. WILE, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, AND FUTURE life for the righteous only, worship at Farragut Hall, southeast corner of Bowery and Canal-st., entrance in Canal. Preaching, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested in the above themes are cordially invited. Seats free.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—RELIgious services every SABBATH in the Mission Room of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Lebanon Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., Abingdon-square. Preaching at 10½ and 7¾ by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES MATHEWS. All are invited.

ANNA M. MIDDLEBROOK LECTURES At Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½. Subjects—*Spiritualism Develops Interiorly. Hell leadeth to Heaven—Devils are God's Messengers.* Three o'clock Conference—*Is the Healing Power of Christ Still Practiced?* Free.

THE NEW-YORK CITY SUNDAY-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, June 11, in the Bedford-st. Church, commencing at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. H. VINCENT, Agent of the S. S. Union of the M. E. Church, will address the meeting.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.; several members of the Praying Band will be present. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service being for deaf mutes; and Rev. S. T. HOLMES at 7¾ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 8¼ P. M., by Rev. W. H. DEPUY. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M.

MRS. BULLENE WILL SPEAK UNDER inspiration at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Subject, evening: *Gen. Scott—His Reception by the Patriots and Heroes of the Spirit World.* Seats free.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION—Waldense Lodge, No. 9, A. P. A., will worship on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the Free Protestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, in small hall, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor, will in the MORNING deliver his anniversary sermon, and in the EVENING will preach on *The First Christian Revival.*

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—HENRY-ST., COR. ner Scammel; services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. On SUNDAY, June 10, the Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach morning and evening. Seats for all.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JAMES ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH will worship in St. George's Episcopal Chapel on 16th-st., SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school in Swedish Church on 22d-st., west of 3d-av., at 2 P. M.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal-st., Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. SILL, minister in charge of St. Thomas' Free Chapel, will preach.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Service every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. F. G. QUENNELL, Rector, will officiate SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. GEORGE W. WOOD WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., (Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL'S,) at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY SERMON will be preached at the Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING, June 10.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Excise Law and its Opponents.*

GEN. SCOTT.—REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL preach in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., on *The Life of Gen. Scott.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing SABBATH MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening service at 7½.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—ON 33D-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., every SUNDAY, by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Baptizing Sunday evening.

ELDER WM. STEWART WILL PREACH at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Inheritance of the Saints*, at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPIScopal,) Lexington-av., corner of 35th st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector. Service on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free at the evening services.

THE DOOM OF ANTICHRIST.—THE PAStor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: Exposition of Hab. ii. 5—14.

YORKVILLE FREE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WM. DYMOND, Minister. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXton is wanted by a person fully competent; has held the office several years, giving entire satisfaction: Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed Church preferred. Address CHURCH, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT DOCtress and Business Medium, has returned to No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., and will again astonish all who consult her, by describing their friends, telling names, &c., that no other medium has ever done. Ring bell No. 1.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, PLAYING WITH FIRE. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Mrs. C. Walcott, Jr., C. Walcott, J. G. Burnett, W. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, YOUNG AMERICA ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, THE FOUR LOVERS and THE CONTRABANDIST.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, JENNY LIND and THE DUMB BOY OF MANCHESTER, LES FUGITIFS and THE VETERAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2½. EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, CAPTAIN MACHEATH, YANKEE JACK and STATE SECRETS.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAISE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LES MYSTERES DE L'ETE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8½ o'clock, the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE. THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c., BARBARA ALLEN, SWEET FACE AT THE WINDOW, DR. COLTON, and EXCISE VERSUS LIQUOR DEALERS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, and EVENING at 8, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SACRED CONCERT.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM,
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY OPEN AND FREE.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, all other business was postponed and the reconstruction resolution taken up. Mr. JOHNSON addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, being a substitute for the second section. After further debate the joint resolution was finally put upon its passage and carried by more than a two-thirds vote—yeas 33, nays 11.

In the House, Mr. HALE offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the erection of a monument at West Point to the memory of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the redemption of worn out, defaced or disfigured bank notes issued under the National Currency Act. The vote on the concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 28th of June, was reconsidered, and the resolution referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. BLAINE reported a joint resolution declaring that where any enlisted man has been or may be detailed for duty as a clerk or for other duty, he shall not thereby be deprived of his right to bounty, was read three times and passed. Mr. CULLOM introduced resolutions, which were adopted, instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of amending section 5 of the Pension Act, so as to allow the issuance of pensions to date from the discharge of the soldier or sailor, where the application is made within two years after the date of such discharge. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Education, to establish a department of education in the city of Washington. After some debate the bill was rejected, yeas 59, nays 61. The Senate amendment to the Fortification Bill was agreed to. The bill to secure to MARIA SYPHAX, an emancipated slave of Mr. CURTIS, the portion of the Arlington estate set apart by him for her use, was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Those interested will be glad to know that parties in need of Executive pardon will in future have to apply for it personally, the President having issued orders that no more pardons be granted, except to those who make special application to him. Heretofore it has been a common practice to secure pardon papers through the numerous "brokers," (male and female,) who infest the Capital, but this practice is now at an end. The President considers that if a pardon is worth having at all it is worth applying for in person, and if not, why the heretofore rebellious individual will have to get along as best he can without it. The total number of pardons granted from May of last year to the present time is stated at over 12,000.

The strike among the workmen in the shipyards of Boston continues. The point of difference between them and the builders is not a demand for higher wages, but a refusal to work on all vessels coming from New-York for repairs, their object being to sustain members of their craft here and at Brooklyn, who have struck for higher wages. The shipowners and builders have decided to advertise for other workmen, and to secure them full protection from any interference from the old employes.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "An order will be issued in a short time for the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS, but whether on parole or on bail I am at present unable to say. The presumption, however, is that the release will be on the same terms as were accorded to Messrs. STEPHENS and CLAY. Another interview between the President and counsel of DAVIS was held to-day."

It is announced that a stream gold has been found in the Vermilion region, varying in size from a small grain to nuggets as large as a seed of pearl barley. In consequence of the alleged discovery, the majority of the holders of quartz veins are exploring the beds of the various creeks and streams, and hunting up washings.

Gov. SMYTHE, of New-Hampshire, in his message, announces that the State debt is about $4,161,000. The estimated revenue for the current year is $856,800, and the expenses $513,500, leaving a handsome balance toward the reduction of the debt. The war expenses incurred by towns amounts to between six and seven millions.

ANTON PROBST, the murderer of the DEERING family, was executed at Philadelphia yesterday. The day previous he wrote a letter to his parents, expressing his readiness to meet his fate, which he calls "an atonement for his crimes." He even urges them to be as consoled and cheerful as he is, and hopes to meet them in a better world.

The surviving officers and members of the late Twelfth New-Hampshire Volunteers, to the number of about six hundred men, in command of Col. T. E. BARKER, of Barnstead, propose to observe the coming Fourth of July with a celebration on "Diamond Island," in Lake Winnipisiogee.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, dated June 1, states that the Fenian sympathizers in that city were making arrangements for the transportation of a large number of the Brotherhood to the North by railway, over the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern road.

The Investigating Committee report nearly two hundred crimes perpetrated during the three days of the Memphis riots, including murder, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, &c. No arrests have been made.

The State Board of Education of Indiana, in selecting a list of books for the public libraries, have condemned APPLETON'S *American Cyclopedia*, on account of its articles concerning Indiana contained in the last two volumes.

The Bostonians were agitated Wednesday afternoon by a report that the Fenians had recaptured Fort Erie.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, Judge BOSWORTH took occasion to correct an erroneous impression concerning the recent taking of Seguine's Point, by President SHULTZ. The Board occupies the grounds by State right of ownership, and has not exercised the right of eminent domain; the Board has been guilty of no illegal act and will not act illegally; but it will try to shield this City and Continent from pestilence. Dr. STONE submitted a petition from a large body of homeopathic physicians, asking that, in the event of pestilence in the City, a number of hospitals be given them. During a desultory debate which followed the introduction of the homeopathists' petition, Drs. PARKER and STONE pledged their honor that under Medical Director SMITH the homeopathic physicians shall enjoy all privileges and facilities that may be given the allopathists, and they added that if the homeopathists can treat cholera-patients more successfully than the allopathic physicians they will practice homeopathy. A curious petition was received from the German brewers, asking the Board to declare the sale of lager beer on Sunday a necessary sanitary measure. Dr. HARRIS sent in a letter asking the Board to forbid burials and the opening of graves within the city limits of New-York and Brooklyn until the close of the cholera season. The Registrar of Vital Statistics reported two authenticated cases of cholera in Broome-street.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, WM. ARNOLD pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny; JOHN EDWARDS pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit rape; JAMES TAYLOR pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and were all remanded for sentence. ROBERT HALLIDY, charged with receiving stolen goods, was discharged by the Court. JOHN LEDDY, charged with grand larceny, was tried and acquitted. THOMAS GARDNER, for an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months; THOMAS SULLIVAN for the same offence, State Prison for two years and six months; JOHN WILLIAMS and MICHAEL ADAMS, for grand larceny, to State Prison for five years each; JOHN SMITH and JOHN WHITE, for an attempt at grand larceny were sent to State Prison for two years and six months; THOMAS CORCORAN, for burglary in the third degree, State Prison for five years; THOMAS MEEKER, for an attempt at grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months. JAMES MURPHY pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, had judgment suspended and was discharged.

The case of JAMES HUGHES, charged with defrauding JAMES RILEY of his bounty money of $750, was up again for examination yesterday before United States Commissioner BETTS. WM. C. LANDEAU, the book-keeper in the Hoboken recruiting-office, testified that he could not tell whether any money had been paid to certain recruits; that money—he did not know how much—had been paid to some others, and the name of RILEY was not on the list of recruits accredited to Jersey City. Ex-Recorder SMITH is increasing the number of witnesses, and, of course, involving the Government in considerable expense, although Commissioner BETTS at the last examination insisted that he had sufficient evidence before him to enable him to dispose of the case, unless the defence intended to introduce witnesses for their side.

The Committee on Licenses yesterday reported to the Board of Excise 587 applications for licenses, which were approved. This makes 5,729 licenses in all which have been granted thus far. No applications will be considered after the 15th inst., and on the 16th the Metropolitan Police will commence the enforcement of the Excise laws. All persons who are then found selling liquor without license will be arrested and compelled to close their houses. Justice DALY, of the Fourth District Police Court, Brooklyn, has sent in to the Board of Excise the sum of $410, which amount had been collected from violators of the Excise laws during the month of May. This is the only Court which has been heard from thus far.

President ROBERTS, of the Fenian Brotherhood, was yesterday before United States Commissioner BETTS, for the purpose of giving bail for his appearance to answer any charges which may be brought against him. He refused to give any security beside his own recognizance, and as he threatened to recommence his acts in violation of the neutrality laws if released, his bond was refused, and he was committed to Ludlow-street Jail. There was considerable excitement throughout the day, but the news that the invading Fenians were returning to their homes destroyed nearly all the interest in their affairs.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, at Chambers, before Justice INGRAHAM, in the suit of DANFORTH N. BARNEY, President, &c., of WELLS & FARGO's California Express, *vs.* WM. H. MILLS, OTTO BURSTENBINDER and others, to have the latter discharged from the order of arrest. This action has arisen out of the great explosion of nitro-glycerine at San Francisco in April last. The Court reserved its decision.

The Jury in the suit of MARY TULLY *vs.* JOSEPH BAGLEY and others, which was on trial two days, were discharged yesterday by Judge BRADY, of the Common Pleas, Part II., they being unable to agree upon a verdict.

An opinion has just been given by Justice JONES, of the Superior Court, in the case of SECOR and others *vs.* WEED and others, dissolving the temporary injunction made there several months ago.

Gold fell to 138⅝@139 ⅌ cent. yesterday. Money was lent at 5 ⅌ cent. to the leading Stock firms. Government Securities and the Railway speculation steady—the latter under less excitement than on Wednesday and Thursday.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a restricted scale yesterday, the fall in gold having unfavorably affected the general markets. Flour, Corn, Oats, Pork, Cotton, Butter, Cheese and Tallow were cheaper. Groceries were less buoyant. Light freight engagements were reported.

The President and His Policy.

The Washington *Intelligencer* objects very strenuously to our view of the conflict of opinion and action between the President and Congress. It objects especially to our suggestions as to avoiding any future conflicts, that may prove to be utterly needless and productive of no good result. Its reasons are cogent, and for itself conclusive; it does not want these conflicts avoided. Its political necessities require them to be continued. Having never had any standing whatever, either in the Union or the Democratic Parties, and lacking both the ability and the principle requisite to give it any independent position of its own, it lives, moves and has its being in the collision to which untoward events in the Union Party gave rise between a portion of that party and President JOHNSON. If that collision were to cease, the *Intelligencer* would die. It cannot survive the contest which gave it birth. Naturally enough, therefore, it denounces all who seek to end it.

Here is its latest fulmination against the TIMES for its advice in this regard:

"The President needs for friends in his party, in position, in the Press; iron men, who have enlisted for the war; who *intend to go his way or no way;* to take not a step backward; to hurl defiance at his enemies, and not to parley with them; to fight them with fire, and not seek to ingratiate by base compliances. Of the latter character do we regard the following gratuitous advice to the Radicals in Congress from the NEW-YORK TIMES:"

[Here follows the advice of the TIMES that Congress will either drop the bill of admission altogether, or if they will not do that, put it in the form of a concurrent resolution.]

"Suppose this advice be taken by the Radicals, what then? Mr. RAYMOND and the TIMES must be satisfied and gratified. *But the Southern representatives will be out.* The New-York Republican Convention will meet, and under the manipulations of Mr. RAYMOND and others, Delphic resolutions will be adopted. The elections will take place under a kind of an *entente cordiale*—an armed neutrality, perhaps. *The Republican Party, if Mr. Raymond is to manage matters, will probably prevail, as usual.* Congress will reassemble in December, to do what? To carry out the President's policy? Can it be then maintained that they should do so under the circumstances that will have been precipitated, if Mr. RAYMOND should have his way? *The time will have gone past forever, probably, for admitting Southern representatives.* What Republicans will then lead off for the President? What portion of the party would follow?"

This is certainly a novel doctrine. The *Intelligencer* is entitled to the credit of having discovered, or to speak more accurately, of having invented it. We certainly never dreamed that when Congress meets next December "the time will have gone past *forever* for admitting Southern representatives." We presume they can be admitted then, just as easily as now, and we think a good deal more so.

But if our advice should be taken, says the *Intelligencer*, "the Southern representatives will be out." Certainly; will they be *in* if that advice is not taken?

What troubles our Washington cotemporary evidently is its apprehension that if that advice is taken, "the Republican Party will probably prevail as usual in the elections of next Fall." Very likely. We do not intend to withdraw that advice from any such apprehension. We do not think that the restoration of the Union depends on the overthrow of the Union Party and the reinstatement of the Democratic Party. It is possible members of Congress from the South might be more speedily admitted, but *disloyal* members would come in quite as promptly as those who are loyal, and would probably be much more warmly welcomed. We intend to do all we can to secure the nomination and election of Union men as members of Congress, who will admit *loyal* members from States holding a loyal attitude toward the General Government. We prefer that the South should thus come back into Congress under the action and by the votes of Union men. We believe they will thus come back, and in our judgment the Union member who *resists* their admission now, will meet some difficulty in securing a renomination and reëlection in the coming canvass. The people want the Union restored, and in our judgment they will send members to the next Congress who will restore it. And where Union nominees will not stand upon that platform, they will stand a very good chance of being beaten.

We sustain, thoroughly and heartily, as we have done hitherto, the position and policy of the President upon this subject. And we do not find it necessary as yet, as he does not, to abandon the Union Party on that account.

The Arrogance and Presumption of the Fenian Leaders.

If anything were wanting to justify the Proclamation of the President for the arrest and suppression of the Irish raid upon Canada, it would be found in the Court and Cooper Institute proceedings of last Thursday. Here we have a party, in the very heart of the great City of New-York, defying our laws, refusing to submit to the proceedings of the Federal judiciary to punish their "Head Centres," and haranguing their ignorant and infatuated followers at the Cooper Institute, *where the very name of the President is hissed and the performance of his highest official duty openly denounced as the work of* "A DIRTY TOOL OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT!" Mr. ROBERTS said, when brought before the United States Commissioner, that *he*

"Certainly would not give bonds to keep the peace to restrain me from the repetition or continuance of any act which I feel to be my duty *as an Irishman.* I have persons here who would be my bail."

At the Cooper Institute, a Mr. JAMES GIBBONS was introduced "as the Vice-President of the *Irish Republic*, to apologize for the absence of Mr. ROBERTS." Gen. SWEENY, he announced, was also a prisoner to the United States, and, he added, "I take *his* place." He then continued:

"Sir FREDERICK BRUCE prostrated himself at the feet of President JOHNSON, and asked him to protect the British Government from the Fenians. [Laughter and approval.] *I never thought Andrew Johnson would become a dirty tool of the British Government, but I have been mistaken.* The men in the United States uniform to-day are doing *the work of English detectives.* What is our capital? We have a capital unsurpassed by that of any race of men that God ever made, and that is our own right arm. [Cheers.] We have five millions of our race on this continent who are fighting men."

Again we have in the report of this meeting:

"A Mr. MCCLELLAN then addressed the audience in very eloquent terms upon *the ingratitude of the United States Government in not only refusing aid, but in using such strenuous opposition to the cause of Ireland,* whose sons, on every field of the late war, from Bull Run to Richmond, had upheld the flag and vindicated the honor of the country."

It is difficult to comment with patience upon such superlative specimens of assurance, accustomed as we have long been, in this city, to *that* quality, and from the same quarter—in the shape of blustering, bullying *and burning.* The animus of the July riots appear in every line of the above extracts. The spirit that demands the *right* to involve this country in the wild and wicked raids of Irish Fenianism; to openly violate its neutrality and defy its laws, is only equaled by the insults heaped directly and personally upon the President of the United States, and through his administration, upon our whole people. These things may possibly be endured for a season longer, but if they are not in the sequel indignantly resented by our own countrymen, and severely punished by the public authorities we very much mistake the self-respect of the first, and over-rate the force and determination of the latter.

Mr. ROBERTS forsooth cannot give bail for his good behavior to the *United States of America*, because he has a higher "duty as *an Irishman*" in the open violation of our neutrality laws and the impudent and notorious abuse of our hospitality. Mr. GIBBONS goes beyond this and claims the right to call President JOHNSON "a dirty tool," as well he might, after the very mention of the President's name had been received with taunts and hisses by the crowd to whom he was addressing his blatant treason and blackguard defamation. And to crown the meeting with an uproarious adjournment, Mr. MCCLELLAN arraigns the whole Government—President, Cabinet, Congress and the army—*for ingratitude to Ireland*, in that we refuse to turn raiders and land-pirates, and foolhardy adventurers, when her sons had upheld our flag from Bull Run to Richmond in the late war! This declaration was only wanting—and especially the reference to Bull Run, where it is of record that at least one regiment demanded to be mustered out of their ninety day's service, the day *before* the battle, and actually countermarched "to the music of the enemy's cannon"—to complete this latest picture of Fenian assurance.

Retaliation or Reconciliation.

An article in another column, copied from the Washington *Republican*, is thoughtfully written by an earnest thinker, who, if not among those invested with authority, is deeply anxious that the country, having endured and suffered all the burdens and evils of WAR, should enjoy the legitimate fruits of PEACE—union, repose and prosperity.

To avoid possible misapprehension, as well as to disarm a propensity to misrepresent Gov. SEWARD, it is proper to say that he lives and labors with a single purpose and hope, and that that purpose and hope is to see all the States reunited, and the "supremacy of the laws" recognized, cheerfully, by the whole people. His experience of the public service has been a rough one, and the repose which the country needs he languishes for himself. The day which dawns upon public tranquillity, at home and abroad, will relieve him from duties and responsibilities which few statesmen have discharged with equal ability—none with greater fidelity or a nobler ambition.

A NEW GROUND FOR ATTACKING THE PRESIDENT.—The *Tribune* gives prominence to a Fenian opinion of President JOHNSON which takes form in these choice imprecations: "G—d d—n the Southern heart of the black-mouthed Southern skunk! By the Eternal! he shall never be President of the United States again." To emphasize and enforce the soundness of this prediction, the *Tribune* editorially points out the great injustice which has been done to the Fenians by the Government of the United States. To issue a proclamation after the Fenians had actually taken up arms and gone to the field, the *Tribune* regards as an act of cruelty! The Proclamation should have appeared before any of SWEENY's men had gone to the trouble and expense they have done in getting up a war. To stop them on the very eve of invading a peaceable neighboring community was contrary to all rules of fair play! Perhaps the *Tribune* thinks this sort of plastering is misunderstood by the Irish people. We can assure our cotemporary that it is not. If a raving Fenian should curse and swear at President JOHNSON—as the *Tribune's* Fenian friend has been doing—for twenty years, it would not change any more party political votes than will the editor's own outrageous attack upon the Government for a prompt execution of United States laws, which no civilized people could afford to see defied.

CHICKEN-BUTCHERS AND THE ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY.—We trust that the Society which has undertaken to alleviate the sufferings of the horses, cows, chickens, &c., of this City will not be discouraged although they have failed to prove that a fowl does mind an iron instrument being driven into its head. It may be very safely said that although the case we allude to failed, there is much cruelty practiced in the manner of depriving animals of life. We would give the Society a hint. Let them make inquiries of what is done at night in various secluded spots along some of the wharves. We have heard, for instance, that chickens are thrown stripped of their feathers and not half killed into barrels and left to perish miserably, the latter process occupying hours. The reasoning that the feathers must be stripped off while the body of the creature still vibrates with life, is something of a par with that of dealers in cat-fur, which, in order to preserve its gloss, they say must be stripped off while the animal is alive.

EMPTY THREATS.—Certain foolish men among the foolish Fenians have taken to writing foolish letters threatening those, both native and foreign-born, who have been determined in their opposition to the movement. Of all the silly and ridiculous things connected with Fenianism, this is the most ridiculous and silly, and any attempt at the execution of these threats would be more preposterous still. It is far more hopeless than the warlike movement upon Canada in the way of achieving anything. It is a more formidable task than the liberation of Ireland itself. It would involve a greater number of people than the armies of the enemy whom the Fenians propose to fight. It is the most atrocious and criminal, and at the same time the most contemptible thing that a Fenian has yet conceived, and is certain to do more to consign the whole movement to obloquy than any number of Campo Bellos or Fort Eries.

Amusements.

GRAND CONCERT.—Mr. EMILE RULLMANN, who was burnt out of house and home at the Academy fire, appeals to the public to-night and to-day. Those who know him most intimately have volunteered so freely, that two entertainments have been rendered necessary. At 1 o'clock (Irving Hall) the following artists will take part: Signor MILLERI, Mlle. POCH, Mme. D'ANGRI, Signor MAZZOLENI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Miss KELLOGG, Signor BELLINI, and Signor ANTONUCCI. There is an orchestra with these artists under Mr. MAX MARETZEK, Mr. CARL BERGMANN and Signor TORRIANI. At the evening concert we find the following remarkable array of names: Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Signor MACCAFERRI, Mme. BERTHA JOHANSSEN, Signor ANASTASI, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Signorita BOSCHETTI, Signor ORLANDINI, Signor POLINI and Herr CARL FORMES. The conductors of the second part are Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ, Signor MUZIO and Signor ROSA. We need scarcely dwell on the opportunity which is thus afforded of hearing several artists from many companies. Every one assists in a good cause, and we trust that that cause may be helped by the performances.

ENGLISH OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—The English opera troupe appear to-night at the Brooklyn Academy in the "Doctor of Alcantara." The director announced a week ago that he would produce this opera at the Brooklyn house twice this week and once next week. The success that has attended each and every performance there fully justifies him in again appealing to the public, and we don't doubt he will find his profit in keeping his promise.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sailing of Ministers Burlingame and Van Valkenburgh—The Oregon Election—Two Shocks of an Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 5.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister to China, and Gen. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, Minister to Japan, sailed yesterday on bark *Swallow*, for Shanghae and Kanagawa.

A Portland dispatch states that the returns of the Oregon election have not been received from many precincts, but the Union men claim a majority of 700 to 1,000.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at 6:06 this morning, extending from Sonora to Monterey. The shock seemed the heaviest at the latter place. No damage reported.

Arrest of Robbers.

GARDINER, Me., Friday, June 8.

Two young men named WEEKS and HOLLIS CHASE, confederates of J. B. WHITNEY, who recently robbed a store in Boston of $10,363, were arrested in this city this afternoon, by Deputy-Marshal WENTWORTH, of Portland. They will be taken to Boston to-morrow. They have confessed their guilt. Between $8,000 and $9,000 of the stolen money have been recovered. WHITNEY was arrested in Portsmouth to-day.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Reconstruction Resolutions Pass the Senate.

Copy of the Resolutions as They Now Stand.

Concluding Report of the Reconstruction Testimony.

The House Reconsiders the Resolution for Adjournment.

The Bill to Establish a Bureau of Education Defeated.

True History of the Richmond Gold Case.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 8.

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU BILL DEFEATED.

The House to-day, after full and deliberate discussion, defeated the Educational Bureau Bill by the close vote of 59 to 61. It was defeated by the votes of the New-England men, who believe in permitting the States and communities to perform the educational functions of the nation. Many are also opposed to the general tendency to create especial and expensive bureaus for every branch of physical and moral development.

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT.

The report of the Reconstruction Committee, after being delayed so long that everybody had forgotten that such a report was yet to come, was presented by Mr. STEVENS to-day, and after a few sentences had been read it was unceremoniously hurried off to the printing office. Mr. STEVENS only asked for the moderate number of one thousand copies. The document makes seventy-eight pages of manuscript.

TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate will both hold long sessions to-morrow, the former considering the Tariff Bill, and the latter the Tax Bill. Messrs. WELLS and COLWELL, of the Revenue Commission, attend the sessions of the respective Committees, and render essential assistance in maturing the measures. The Senate Committee are making very rapid progress in the consideration of the Tax Bill as it came from the House, and expect to report it by the middle of next week. Mr. MORRILL also expects to report the Tariff Bill next week.

INTERESTING INCIDENT—A PRIZE DEBATE AT YALE COLLEGE.

In the heat of political battle we are too apt to be so engrossed with the duties of the present as to give but little thought to the future, to what the actions and who the actors will be when we have left the stage. One of the most admirable features of our system of political economy is found in the general discussion of public measures by young and old, rich and poor, who, being the source of all power, are thus educated to independence and enlightened exercise of the elective franchise. A most interesting illustration that this kind of education is constantly producing enlightened members of the body politic, recently occurred at Yale College. The Junior Class at that College on the 16th of May, through thirteen select men, took part in a prize debate upon the following question: "Has the Policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, as President of the United States, been such as to entitle him to the confidence and support of the loyal people of the country?" The Committee of Award were the following gentlemen: Hon. JAMES F. BABCOCK, Hon. HENRY DUTTON, L.L.D., and Hon. FRANCIS WAYLAND, Jr. The first prize was awarded to Mr. JAMES G. FLANDERS, of Milwaukee, Wis., whose address certainly merited the high compliment, because, being in the affirmative, was directly opposed to the well-known sentiments of two of the distinguished gentlemen composing the Committee of Award. We commend the address to the attention of our readers, with confidence that there is much sound argument therein, although the speaker has not yet reached his majority.

THE RICHMOND GOLD CASE.

The Richmond gold case has been the subject of numerous paragraphs in the Washington correspondence, and as yet no correct statement of the facts has appeared. The true history of the affair is briefly this:

The gold was seized in Georgia. The President ordered it sent here. The Richmond banks, represented by W. H. MCFARLANE, JAMES CASKIE and JOHN M. SPEED, attorney at law, claimed the gold. Upon their showing, and in the absence of evidence since obtained not then suspected to exist, the President ordered the delivery of the gold to the banks by the Secretary of the Treasury, provided he should be "*satisfied that it was never seized or controlled by the Confederate Government, or any of its officers or agents.*"

This proviso was inserted because Gen. WILD had declared his intention to seize the gold in Georgia, because he was informed it was Confederate property. To meet this charge the officers of the banks swore that "there existed no contract or dealing between the banks and the Confederate Government by which it had any interest in the gold."

Just as the gold was about to be turned over to the banks it was found out that a gross deception had been practiced upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and that this gold and other sums, amounting in all to $300,000, had all been in the hands of the rebel Commissary Department, and was carried by one of its officers, Capt. STROTHER, out of Richmond. He spent a part, and just as JOHNSTON was surrendering and DAVIS and his government flying, he gave what he had left to the officers of the Richmond banks who were with him in Georgia, to be delivered to the banks and applied to pay bonds which the State of Virginia gave to the banks for the loan of the identical gold.

The Legislature of Virginia passed a law to borrow the gold on the credit of the State to feed LEE's army. The rebel Government sold cotton to the State at 15 cents per pound to pay for the gold. Capt. STROTHER received the last of the gold the evening Richmond was evacuated, MCFARLAN himself having directed its delivery to STROTHER. These facts are sworn to by STROTHER and by some of the State and bank officers whom the Government examined.

The parties who came here and got the President to order the return of the gold swore that *it was sent from Richmond in custody of the bank officers, and so remained.* This is now shown to be false.

Mr. JOHN M. SPEED, the attorney of the bank, wrote a letter to Assistant Secretary CHANDLER, stating that he was the President of one of the banks, and "familiar with the history of the efforts to save the gold," repeated the statements which the bank officers swore to, and vouched for the truth of them. Mr. SPEED now says he did not know how the gold went out of Richmond, or about the loan, but he and MCFARLANE insist that the allegation made as to the ownership of the rebel Government of the gold is true in point of law, however contrary to fact. MCFARLANE says he did not tell about the loan of the gold by the banks to the State, and its sale by the State to the Confederacy, because he only "partially remembered" them, and he did not consider them "*material or pertinent.*"

In urging a decision in favor of the banks much stress was laid upon the alleged honorable character of the men who represented the banks, and the President no doubt gave them credit for making a full statement of the case, and all they knew on the point to which he directed to be made, "whether the gold was ever controlled by the Confederate Government, or any of its officers." It is seen they forgot to testify on this point. The case will be decided in a few days, and it is generally believed that the Richmond gentlemen will find Jordan a hard road to travel.

THE RECENT SALES OF GOLD.

A number of letters from prominent financiers have been received in Washington, expressing their conviction of the wisdom of the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent sales of gold.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. ANDREW and Gen. FREMONT are among the distinguished arrivals in the city to-day.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAIR.

The great Fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home is in full tide of successful operation. The building is crowded every evening. The sales are large, and the treasury fast filling up.

THE REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The detailed report of the Committee on Reconstruction was to-day made in each House of Congress. They set forth the reasons for the conclusions to which they came in reporting an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the two bills with which the public are already familiar. Speaking of the condition of the Confederate States at the close of the rebellion, the Committee say these States were in utter exhaustion and without Governments. The President had no power except to execute the laws of the land as Chief Magistrate. The laws gave him no authority over the subject of reorganization. By the Constitution he was Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. It was his duty under the law of nations and the army regulations, to restore order, to preserve property and to protect the people against violence from any quarter, until provision should be made for their government. He might, as President, assemble Congress, and submit the whole matter to the law-making power; or he might continue military supervision and control until Congress should assemble on its regularly appointed day. As to the Governors appointed by the President it could not be contended that they possessed or could exercise any but military authority. They had no power to organize civil Governments, nor to exercise any authority except that which inhered in their persons under their commissions; neither had the President, as Commander-in-Chief, any other than military power. But he was in exclusive possession of the military authority. It was for him to decide how far he would exercise it, when and on what terms he would withdraw it. He might, perhaps, permit the people to assemble and to initiate local governments, and to execute such local laws as they might choose to form, not inconsistent with nor in opposition to the laws of the United States, and, satisfied they might safely be left to themselves, he might withdraw the military force altogether and leave the people of any or all of these States to govern themselves without his interference.

The Committee, after speaking of the origin and leading incidents of the war, say it was waged as a civil war of gigantic magnitude. It was necessarily subject to all the rules which, by the laws of nations, control a contest of that character, and to all the legitimate consequences following it. One of the consequences was this: within the limits prescribed by humanity the conquered rebels were at the mercy of their conquerers. The Committee did not deem it necessary or proper to discuss the question whether the late Confederate States are still States of this Union or can ever be otherwise. Grant this profitless abstraction about which so many words have been wasted, it by no means follows that the people of those States may not place themselves in a condition to abrogate the powers and privileges incident to a State of the Union, and deprive themselves of all pretence to the right to exercise their power and enjoy their privileges. The Committee maintain no portion of the people of the country, whether in a State or Territory, have the right, while remaining on its soil, to withdraw from or reject the authority of the United States. They say it is quite evident, from all the facts, and, indeed, from the whole mass of testimony submitted by the President, that in no instance was any regard paid to any other consideration than obtaining immediate admission to Congress under the barren form of an election, in which no precautions were taken to secure regularity of proceedings or the assent of the people. No Constitution has been legally adopted, except, perhaps, in the State of Tennessee, and such elections as were held were without authority of law. The Committee are accordingly forced to the conclusion that the States referred to have not placed themselves in a condition to claim representation in Congress, unless all the rules which have since the foundation of the Government been deemed essential in such cases shall be disregarded. The Committee then review at length the condition and feeling of the Southern people, saying, among other things, that the latter claim as a right the privilege of participation at once in the Government which, for four years, they sought to overthrow, while their presses abound in abuse of the loyal States and efforts are made to perpetuate the deadly hate and discord between the two sections and excite hostility against the Federal Union.

The report, which is a long one, concludes as follows, which may be regarded as a summary of the whole case:

The evidence of an intense hostility to the Federal Union and an equally intense love of the late Confederacy, by the war, is decisive. While it appears that nearly all are willing to submit, at least, for the time being, to Federal authority, it is equally clear that the ruling motive is a desire to obtain the advantages which will be derived from a representation in Congress. Officers of the Union army on duty, and Northern men who go South to engage in business, are generally detested and proscribed. Southern men who adhered to the Union are bitterly hated and heartlessly persecuted. In some localities prosecutions have been instituted in State Courts against Union officers for acts done in the line of official duty, and similar prosecutions are threatened elsewhere as soon as the United States troops are removed. All such demonstrations show a state of feeling against which it is unmistakeably necessary to guard. The testimony is conclusive that after the collapse of the Confederacy the feeling of the people of the rebellious States was that of abject submission. Having appealed to the tribunal of arms, they had no hope except that, by the magnanimity of their conquerors, their lives and possibly their property might have been preserved. Unfortunately, the general issue of pardons to persons who had been prominent in the rebellion, and the feeling of kindliness and conciliation manifested by the Executive and generally indicated through the Northern Press, had the effect to render whole communities forgetful of the crime they had committed, defiant toward the Federal Government, and regardless of their duty as citizens. The conciliatory measures of the Government do not seem to have been met even half way. The bitterness and defiance exhibited toward the United States under such circumstances, is without a parallel in the history of the world. In return for our leniency, we receive only an insolent assumption of rights and privileges long since forfeited. The crime we have punished is paraded as a virtue, and the principles of Republican Government which we have vindicated at so terrible a cost, are denounced as unjust and oppressive.

If we add to this evidence the fact that although peace has been declared by the President, he has not to this day deemed it safe to restore the writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve the insurrectionary States of martial law, nor to withdraw the troops from many localities, and that the Commanding General deems an increase of the army indispensable to the preservation of order and the protection of loyal and well-disposed people in the South, the proof of a condition of feeling hostile to the Union and dangerous to the Government throughout the insurrectionary States would seem to be alarming.

We now propose to re-state as briefly as possible the general facts and principles applicable to all the States recently in rebellion:

First—The seats of Senators and Representatives from the so-called Confederate States became vacant in the year 1861, during the second session of the thirty-sixth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents, with the sanction and by the direction of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and the Government of the United States, with the declared intent to overthrow the same by forming a Southern Confederation. This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States with a Confederacy which lived and waged war by sea and land against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the rebel armies besieged the national capital, invaded the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, destroyed more than 250,000 loyal soldiers, and imposed an increased national burden of not less than $3,500,000, of which seven or eight hundred millions have already been met and paid. From the time these Confederated States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents and traitors, and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal and practical relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches.

Second, The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitrament, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers, State and Confederate, taken prisoners or put to flight, every vestige of State and Confederate Government obliterated, their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and their people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war, entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges and conditions as might be vouchsafed by the conqueror.

This position is also established by judicial decisions, and so recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches.

Third—Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress for the criminal purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves by the act of levying war, to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress; but on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right to representation, and disqualified themselves by crime from participating in the government, the burden now rests upon them, before claiming to be reinstated in their power, conditions to show that they are qualified to resume Federal relations. In order to do this they must prove that they have reëstablished with the consent of the peoples, republican forms of government, in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States; that all hostile purposes have ceased, and should give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion, which will prove satisfactory to the Government against which they rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued.

Fourth.—Having by this treasonable withdrawal from Congress, and by flagrant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil and political rights under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled, and by which they were subdued.

Fifth—These rebellious armies were conquered by the people of the United States acting through all the coördinate branches of the Government, and not by the Executive Department alone. The powers of Congress are not so vested in the President that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement and confer Congressional representation upon conquered rebels and traitors, nor can he in any way qualify enemies of the Government to exercise its law-making power. The authority to restore rebels to political power in the Federal Government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested, and hence the several proclamations of the President to the people of the Confederate States can not be considered as extending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission by the Commander-in-Chief of the army to do certain acts, the validity whereof is to be determined by the Constitutional Government, and not solely by the Executive power.

Sixth.—The question before Congress is then, whether conquered enemies have then the right and shall be permitted at their own pleasure and on their own terms to participate in making laws for their conquerors? Whether conquered rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battle-field where they were defeated and overthrown to the halls of Congress, and through this representation seize upon the Government which they fought to destroy? Whether the National Treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credit, its pensioners, the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war, the public honor, peace and safety, shall all be turned over to the keeping of its recent enemies, without delay, and without requiring such conditions as in the opinion of Congress the security of the country and its institutions may demand.

Seventh. The history of mankind exhibits no example of such madness and folly. The instinct of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender by GRANT to LEE, and by SHERMAN to JOHNSON would have been disaster of less magnitude, for new armies could have been raised, new battles fought and the Government raised the anti-coercion policy, which under the pretext of avoiding bloodshed, allowed the rebellion to take form and gather force, would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that would now surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion until proper precaution shall have been taken to secure the national faith and the national safety.

Eighth—It has been shown in this report and in the evidence admitted, no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we except the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and representatives in Congress. No State Constitution or amendment to a State Constitution has had the sanction of the people. All the so-called legislation of State conventions and Legislatures has been had under military dictation. If the President may at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or chief executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives, and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the Legislative Department. The constitutional form of Government is thereby practically destroyed, and its powers absorbed in the Executive; and while your Committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.

Ninth—The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the future before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public affairs, is apparent from the bitter hostility to the Government and people of the United States yet existing throughout the conquered territory is made incontestible by the testimony of many witnesses and by undisputed facts.

Tenth—The conclusion of your Committee, therefore, is, that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be requested; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic laws as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of the citizens in all parts of this Republic shall have representation on an equitable basis, shall fix a stigma upon treason and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of the rebellion, and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end, they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States, and the two several bills designated to carry the same into effect, before referred to. Before closing this report, your Committee beg leave to state that the specific recommendations submitted by them are the result of concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions. Upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the Republic, it was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible of the imperfections of the scheme, your Committee submit to Congress as the best that they could agree upon, in the hope that its imperfections may be secured and its deficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that when finally adopted it may tend to restore peace and harmony to the country, and to place our Republican institutions on a more stable foundation.

(Signed,)
W. P. FESSENDEN,
JAMES S. GRIMES,
IRA HARRIS,
J. M. HOWARD,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
GEORGE L. BOUTWELL.

The dissentients are Senator REVERDY JOHNSON and Representatives HENRY GRIDER and ANDREW J. ROGERS.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....FRIDAY, June 8.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill amendatory of the act to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy, approved May 3, 1866. It provides that so much of the act as requires that persons appointed shall be selected from those who have served as Acting Assistant Paymasters for the term of one year, and who were eligible to appointment in the grade of Assistant Paymasters, be repealed; and that it shall be no objection to the confirmation and appointment of persons who have served as Acting Assistant Paymasters, if they are not over 32 years of age.

This was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MEMORIAL FROM GEORGETOWN.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the corporate authorities of the City of Georgetown, D. C., against the proposed repeal of the city charter, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. CLARK presented the memorials of citizens living along the Mississippi River for Congressional aid in repairing the levees, which was referred to a select Committee, to consist of five Senators.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House, which was passed.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate at 12:10 postponed all prior orders, and took up the Reconstruction Resolutions. The pending question was on the following, proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS as a substitute for the second section:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons from each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But wherever the right to vote at any election held under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of any State, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Mr. JOHNSON said he would say a few words on the pending amendment before discussing the general proposition embraced in the resolution. It would be found that Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment was liable to very serious objections. It proposed to reduce the representation for the denial of the right to vote in any State or municipal election; and it was well known that in many States there were particular elections at which comparatively few were allowed to vote, such as elections for school trustees, &c. He thought the reduction ought to be made only on account of exclusion from State elections. The pending proposition, Mr. JOHNSON said, came before the Senate in such a shape that it was not likely its friends could be induced to change it by any efforts of a Senator opposed to it. There was no doubt, he said, in the minds of those who framed the Constitution, that representation ought to be based upon population. The only doubt in the Convention was, whether slaves ought to be counted as slaves or as property. The result was, after quite a struggle, a compromise by counting three-fifths of the slaves; but neither then nor at any time since, did it occur to anybody that in a form of Government like ours, population was not the true basis of representation. The operation of the proposed change in the basis of representation would be to have all aliens, all women and children, and all rebels represented—all classes except male negroes over twenty-one years of age, while it was claimed that these negroes were the only loyal men in the South. It might be answered that this provision would secure the franchise for the black man. The proposition now under discussion conceded to the States the exclusive right to regulate the franchise. This was not long since strongly opposed by the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) and others, who, with him, contended for the right of Congress to regulate the franchise. Mr. JOHNSON then proceeded to show what would be the effect of the second section upon the representation of Maryland. It would reduce it more than a fourth. It would reduce it in the population of 38,030 to 166,401. It would certainly lose one representative, perhaps two. The effect would be worse in other States. In South Carolina, according to the last census, there were 68,154 males over twenty years of age, and 92,942 black males of the same age. She would lose then more than half the representation. In Mississippi the result would be nearly the same. The Northeastern States would lose nothing by the change. The third section, he said, would disfranchise the best men of the South. It would never be ratified or accepted by the people of the South.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, at the close of Mr. JOHNSON's speech, took the floor in opposition to the resolution. He believed two-thirds of the people of the South had always been loyal, and that they were all loyal now. He believed there was as much regret in the South to-day as in the North for the error of the war. There was no such thing as reconstruction. There might not be rehabilitation. He was in favor of immediate Union, without any terms or conditions.

Mr. HENDERSON stated at some length the reasons which should influence him to cast his vote for the joint resolution.

Mr. YATES said he thought in consequence of the position he had assumed at the beginning of the session, and from the fact that his heart was not entirely in favor of the proposition, it was due to him to de-

plain why he should vote for it. As the basis of his remarks, he would propose the following amendment as an additional section of the joint resolution.

SECTION —. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall abridge, or in any wise affect the rights, privileges or franchises of any one of the inhabitants of the United States, or any State or Territory of the United States, guaranteed by the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery in the United States, adopted December 18, 1865.

Mr. YATES said he did not care whether the above was voted on or not. He simply wished to submit it as expressive of his views. He held that the right of suffrage accrued to the negro by the abolition of Slavery. Universal suffrage was the only remedy for the evil of the country; the only thing that could kill Secession, and secure a loyal representation from the South. He had no fear that the radicalism of the present Congress would do any harm, but he did fear shipwreck from timid and cowardly conservatives. The pending resolution was not such as he would like exactly. It did not come up to his standard; but when he could not get just what he wanted he was willing to take the next best thing. He felt himself safe in the company of the good Republican Union Party. He would rather vote with the Senators around him than stand off and say he was the only man who had a true solution of the difficulty.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee of Fifteen, made a written report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON, on behalf of the minority of the Committee, gave notice that he would avail himself at as early a day as possible of an opportunity to present a minority report.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS modified his amendment by striking out the words "held under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of any State," and inserting in lieu thereof "and for electors of President and Vice President, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof."

Mr. HOWARD moved to amend the original amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS by inserting after the words "or any State," and before the words "is denied," the words "for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature." This was disagreed to.

Mr. HOWARD moved to strike out in the second section the words "or in any way abridged;" which was disagreed to.

Mr. CLARK presented the following as a substitute for the fourth and fifth sections:

SECTION —. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

This was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to insert in the first section after the word "born" the words "or naturalized," which was agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE then submitted an amendment, the effect of which was that the several sections of the Constitutional Amendment might be voted upon by the State Legislatures as separate propositions, instead of as a whole.

Mr. JOHNSON demanded the yeas and nays, and the amendment was disagreed to; yeas 11, nays 33.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—11.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the third section, so as to exempt State officers from its operation, which was disagreed to.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend by including in the debts guaranteed by the fourth section the bounties to loyal owners of slaves, as provided by act of Congress. It was disagreed to.

Mr. McDOUGAL moved to postpone further consideration of the subject until Tuesday next, which was disagreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out in the first section the words "make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States," which was disagreed to.

The joint resolution was then put upon its passage:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—11.

ABSENT—Messrs. Brown, Dixon, Nesmith, Wright—4.

The Chair (Mr. POMEROY) announced that the joint resolution, having received more than a two-thirds vote, had passed the Senate.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, it was voted that when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet on Monday next.

As amended in the Senate and sent back to the House for concurrence in amendments, the joint resolution is as follows:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE —. SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, Executive or Judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

The Senate at 5:30 adjourned to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MEMORY OF LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the erection of a monument at West Point to the memory of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Joint Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the equestrian portrait of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT which now adorns the walls of the Capitol.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 28th came up as the unfinished business, the question being on reconsidering the vote by which it was agreed to yesterday.

Mr. ROGERS called for the yeas and nays, which were refused, and for tellers, which were refused. The vote was reconsidered—52 to 42.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved to refer the concurrent resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means, saying that Committee was better qualified to judge when Congress should adjourn than any member of the House, and particularly than any member of the Opposition.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested its reference to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This motion was negatived, and that of Mr. ASHLEY was agreed to.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a bill to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in Chancery, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BOUNTIES.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution declaring that where any enlisted man has been or may be detailed for duty as a clerk or for other duty, he shall not thereby be deprived of his right to bounty, which was read a third time and passed.

CLAIMS.

Mr. GRINNELL introduced a bill amendatory of the act relating to the loss of horses and equipments, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 5,000 extra copies of the last report of the Smithsonian Institute—2,000 for the Institute and 3,000 for members.

PENSIONS.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of amending section five of the Pension Act so as to allow the issuance of pensions to date from the discharge of the soldier or sailor, where the application is made within two years after the date of such discharge.

A BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. GARFIELD from the Committee on Education, to establish a department of education at the City of Washington.

Mr. MORRILL addressed the House in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. BANKS stated that he had in the early part of the session presented to the House an elaborate memorial from the friends of education in the district represented by him, asking for the passage of a bill similar to that under discussion. He felt a deep interest in its success, and thought it most essential to the welfare of the country that it should become a law. He had passed a great part of the last four or five years in the insurgent States, and had formed strong convictions as to what was necessary for the reconstruction of Government there and for the restoration of the country, and of the feeling which must exist between the people of the different States and the General Government. He did not under-estimate the importance of legislative measures or constitutional amendments or any action of Congress, or of the Executive Departments, but he thought he was justified in saying that any or all of such measures would have less effect than this bill. The work of reform must depend, he believed, more upon other elements of power than those embraced in the statutory or constitutional measures to which Congress had given so much attention. The true source of power that must be looked to for the ultimate restoration of perfect peace, and for the reëstablishment of the Government in a form as perfect as before the war, or more perfect, was the education of the people. He did not mean to say, of course, that must be waited for until the people should be educated. On the contrary, he meant to to begin immediately in that duty—but education should be considered as among the first and most important elements of the work. If information could be collected and spread before the country, showing the almost marvelous results of education in the last three or four years in the insurgent States on that class of people who most need the attention and protection of the Government, the House would, with almost entire unanimity, give its approval to any measure tending to that end. He trusted that the House would give the matter serious consideration, as one of the most important measures, more important in its final results than any measure proceeding from the Committee on Reconstruction, honorable and thorough as that Committee had been in the performance of its duties and essential as the measures reported by it had been.

Mr. PIKE expressed the strong objections which he had to the machinery of the bill, providing as it did for the establishment of a new department of the Government. He thought it seriously questionable whether the matter had better be left to the States. Bills for reorganizing the railroad system of the country, and giving the control of it to Congress had been recently passed by the House, and a serious proposition was pending in the Senate that the Government should lay hands on the telegraph system of the country—and now, here was an initiative measure to give the General Government the control of education. If the Government would go on and relieve the States of their debts and of their pauperism he thought he might go for a general measure of that character.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said that if he thought there was any necessity for the establishment of a National Department of Education, he would support the bill as reported, but he did not think so. He moved to amend the bill by making it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to collect educational statistics, with authority to appoint two additional clerks for that purpose.

Mr. GRINNELL inquired whether the gentleman (RANDALL) knew of any country having a good system of education which did not have a system of collecting educational statistics.

Mr. RANDALL admitted that might be so, but said there was no similarity between the school system of Germany and that of this country. He considered that the highest point in the cause of public education had been reached in this country, and thought the matter might be safely left to the States. Congress might just as well establish a department of religion or a department of temperance.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in supporting the bill, adverted to the fact that in the loyal white regiments raised in Arkansas not one man in ten could sign his name to the pay-roll. All that was proposed by this bill was to disseminate information as to the best means of public instruction and the advantages to be derived from public instruction. Whoever would go into the Patent-office and examine the models there would find that the inventive powers of the people were in exact proportion to their educational system. He had no doubt as to the expediency of the measure.

Mr. GRINNELL spoke in support of the measure, and moved an amendment to reduce the salary of the Commissioner of Education from five to four thousand dollars per annum, and to reduce the clerical force provided for.

Mr. GARFIELD closed the debate in a speech in advocacy of the bill. He regarded it as the most economical measure that could pass, as tending to the reduction of jail and police expenses. If he were to be called on to point out to a stranger the glories of his own State, he would point to the fact that during this great struggle of the past five years, the State of Ohio paid $12,000,000 for the support of her public schools, not counting her higher institutions of learning; that fifty per cent. of the taxation of Ohio for the last five years had been for schools, not counting the war tax: to the thirteen thousand school-houses and the 750,000 pupils in the State of Ohio, and to the $3,000,000 paid for her public schools during the last year alone. This was, in his judgment, the proper guage of the progress of States.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

That of Mr. RANDALL was rejected by yeas 55, nays 67.

The bill, as amended, was then rejected by yeas 59, nays 61, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Boutwell, Bromwell, Cullom, Davis, Defrees, Dodge, Donnelly, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hayes, Henderson, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Jenckes, Kelly, Kelso, Ketcham, Kuykendall, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Phelps, Plants, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Schenck, Scofield, Spaulding, Stevens, John L. Thomas, Jr., Welker, Whaley, Windom, Woodbridge—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Barker, Beaman, Bergen, Blaine, Boyer, Buckland, Chanler, Clarke of Iowa, Coffroth, Dawson, Delano, Driggs, Eldridge, Fink, Glossbrenner, Grider, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Hart, Higby, Holmes, James Humphrey, James M. Humphrey, Johnson, Kerr, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Loan, Longyear, Marshall, Marvin, Mercur, Newell, Niblack, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ritter, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Rousseau, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Sloan, Taber, Thayer, Thornton, Trimble, Upson, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Wright—61.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. ROGERS rose to a personal explanation in reference to the slight altercation the other day between him and the gentleman from Kentucky (ROUSSEAU.) He was reported to have said, and he supposed he did say, that the charge made against him by the gentleman from Kentucky was "false." He wished to retract that assertion, and to say that he had no intention to show any disrespect to that gentleman, although in the heat and excitement of debate, and excited by the Speaker's hammer, he did say what he ought not to have said. He would not say one word to detract from the respect to which the gallant and brave gentleman from Kentucky was entitled. He hoped the explanation would be satisfactory to the House and the gentleman.

Mr. ROUSSEAU remarked that he had not heard at the time what the gentleman from New-Jersey (ROGERS) was reported as having said. For himself, he must insist that what he had said on that occasion was in every way proper, although he had said it with reluctance, and from a sense of duty to the volunteer soldiers of the United States.

Mr. ROGERS protested that he had not meant any disparagement of the volunteers. He was a firm friend to them, and he had spent more money and raised more men in his district for the volunteer service than any other man in it, with one exception.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Reconstruction, presented a written report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A motion to print 50,000 extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing, and leave was given to Mr. ROGERS to present the views of the minority.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. RAYMOND, from the Conference Committee on the Fortification Bill, recommended that the House agree to the Senate amendment appropriating $50,000 for Fort Popham on the Kennebec River, Maine. The amendment was concurred in. It was the only point of disagreement between the two Houses.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The next business in order being the call of Committees for reports of a private character,

Mr. THAYER, from the Committee on Private Land Claims reported back the Senate bill for the relief of MARIA SYPHAX, and made a statement explanatory of it. The name, he said, was rather unusual and peculiar. It was a name which belonged to that unfortunate Numidian King, who, in an evil hour, seduced by the offer of marriage with the daughter ASDRUBEL, the Carthagenian, forsook the alliance of the Romans, and joined himself to that of the Carthagenians; a fact which resulted in his defeat and overthrow by SCIPIO, and his being led to grace the triumph of that great Roman General in chains through the streets of Rome. The Syphax of the present bill was a much humbler personage. The former Syphax was a King, the present one was a slave. The former deserted the solemn oaths which bound him to the Republic that had afforded him protection and defence; the latter had adhered through all the storms and trials of civil war to the Republic which had defended her and her people. The fortunes of the former had gone from good to bad, and from bad to worse continually, till they culminated by death in a Roman prison, in an obscure village; the fortunes of the latter had improved day by day, until from Slavery she had become with her children and her people free, independent and self-supporting. MARIA SYPHAX's parents were servants of Mrs. WASHINGTON, and passed by devise to her grandson, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS. In 1826, when MARIA SYPHAX was married, Mr. CUSTIS emancipated her and settled her on a small tract of land lying on the Southern border of the Arlington estate. By his last will he also emancipated her husband. Since 1826 she and her husband and their children had lived and labored on that land, their occupancy being acquiesced in by Mrs. LEE, the daughter of Mr. CUSTIS and by ROBERT E. LEE. The Government had obtained possession of it by the sale of the Arlington estate under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurgent districts, the Government being the purchaser. The object of the bill was to release the little piece of property, and permit it to revert to MARIA SYPHAX.

The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. THAYER, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill to confirm the grant of certain lands in California to JOSE DOMINQUEZ. He had read a statement giving some interesting particulars about the rancho in question, which had been in the possession of the Dominquez family for sixty years, and the only product of which was a grape vine, said to be the second largest in the world; which covered a superficial area of eight thousand feet, and which produced last year six tons of grapes. It was planted fifty years ago by the mother of JOSE DOMINQUEZ, who had recently died at the age of 109 years.

The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. THAYER, also from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill to confirm the title of JOSE SARAFINE RAMIERZ to certain lands in New-Mexico, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. KERR, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of ELIZABETH WOODWARD and GEORGE CHORPENNING, of Pennsylvania, which was read three times and passed.

He also reported back adversely the bill to quiet the titles to lands in the town of Santar Barga, Ala., and the petition of JOHN B. CHAPMAN in reference to a tract of land in the Puget Sound territory, which were laid on the table.

Bills of the following titles were also reported and passed, viz.:

By Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, for the relief of Capt. JAMES STARKEY.

By Mr. WINDOM, for the relief of certain settlers on the Sioux Reservation, Minnesota.

By Mr. BLAINE, to provide for the payment of the claims of Col. HENRY CHARLES D'AHAN, for military services.

By Mr. ROUSSEAU, authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase copies of *Dugan's Infantry Tactics*, from time to time, as needed.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, changing the name of EMIL COHEN.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURGH.

By Mr. LATHAM, authorizing the Secretary of War to deposit at WASHINGTON's headquarters, near Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., three pieces of artillery captured at Dingle's Mills, in South Carolina.

Mr. LATHAM explained that these guns were there at present, but they required special authority by Congress to be kept there. They had been captured by the Fifty-sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, raised in the district in which WASHINGTON's headquarters are located, and where the guns captured in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the Mexican war were also deposited.

CLAIMS.

Mr. LE BLOND, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the settlement of the claims of the crew of the United States steamer *Sumter* for their clothes lost in that steamer, which was sunk off Cape Henry by a collision with the propeller *General Meigs*. It had not been disposed of when the House adjourned.

SATURDAY SESSION.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, it was ordered that the proceedings to-morrow be confined to debate, as if in Committee of the Whole on the President's annual message.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Mr. UPSON moved a reconsideration of the vote respecting the bill to establish a Department of Education.

Mr. HALE gave notice that if it was reconsidered he would move to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment offered by Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania.

The Speaker suggested that that motion should be made to-morrow, as Parliamentary law prohibited the reconsideration of the vote ordering a bill to be engrossed except on the day the vote was had, or the succeeding legislative day.

Mr. HALE asked unanimous consent that the motion be considered made.

Mr. ROSS objected.

The House at 4:15 adjourned.

FENIANISM IN NEW-YORK.

Bursting of the Fenian Bubble—The Invading Celts on their Way Home—Demoralization of the Conquering Heroes—The United States Government too Formidable an Opponent—President Roberts in the Ludlow-street Jail—Kerrigan Stops Recruiting—Jas. Stephens in the Ascendant.

Private dispatches received last evening by prominent Fenians announce that the invasion of Canada has met with that result which the TIMES predicted from its first inception. The Fenians, disbanded, sick, sore, tired, hungry, disappointed and demoralized, are on their way home. The invasion is abandoned, the leaders have deserted their followers, the cash-box is empty, and the whole thing ends in a grand *fiasco*, compared to which Campo Bello was but a side show. The poor, deluded Irishmen who have been induced to give up their situations and embark in this wild-goose chase, will doubtless have learned a lesson which may last them all their lives. Uncle Sam is not an individual to be trifled with with impunity. At present Irishmen universally denounce the Government for its action in the matter, and the invectives they hurl at the offending heads of President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD are scarcely excelled by those they launch against the British authorities. The failure of the expedition, they claim, rests solely with our Government. Canada was theirs had not the neutrality laws been so rigidly enforced. They say that without such interference Gen. SWEENY, instead of being a prisoner in the hands of our officers, would now have been in the heart of Canada with a force of 100,000 men, armed and equipped as soldiers, and in a position to demand belligerent rights for Irishmen from all nations. They represent that they had positive assurances from Washington that the Government would only make a show of opposition to the invading movement, but would heartily, although secretly, wish them God speed in their undertaking. Campo Bello failed to convince them to the contrary, although the policy of this Government in reference to the neutrality laws was there clearly foreshadowed. It is useless for the leaders now to put in this plea as an excuse for their failure—*they knew beforehand just what this Government would do*, and before setting out upon the expedition stated that it would be a failure, and gave that as a reason for their assertion. The facts regarding the movement are simply these: The Roberts and Sweeney faction leaders in order to get rid of JOHN O'MAHONY and obtain the direction of Fenian affairs and funds, put forth the scheme for the invasion of Canada. This idea was eagerly seized by the impetuous Hibernians, who were anxious to see some returns for the money they had invested. ROBERTS and SWEENY became the leaders of this faction, were indorsed by a Celtic Senate, and proceeded to wring from their adherents every dollar they could spare. JAMES STEPHENS, the recognized leader of the revolutionary movement in Ireland, and who is most violently opposed to the Canadian policy, came to this country for the purpose of inducing his countrymen to assist their brothers at home in fighting on their native soil the Irish battles for Ireland's freedom. He was gradually undermining the Roberts-Sweenyites, and winning to his standard their followers. In this emergency the opposing faction found that they must make a desperate effort to secure their positions. The present invasion was therefore determined upon. Hastily the plan was concocted and the arrangements made. A bold push for the border, a little fighting, and the Roberts-Sweeny people thought their star would again be in the ascendant, and Mr. STEPHENS' eclipsed. The conquest of Canada was not hoped for by even the wildest visionary of them all—the whole thing was simply a fight of Fenian factions for the control of the Irish element in this country. To the credit of Gen. SWEENY, it is said that he opposed the present raid, not on the ground of its impracticability, but because his preparations were not complete, and because he knew what action this Government would take if the invasion was undertaken. Furthermore, he is said to have predicted the exact nature of the *fiasco* which has transpired—the arrest of himself and other leaders, the scattering of their forces, to be followed by a reaction of Irish sentiment which should prove the ruin of their faction and give to JAMES STEPHENS the control of Irish affairs here as undisputedly as he has it at home.

This demonstration has, at least, had the effect of bringing to the surface all that love of country for which Irishmen are proverbial. Viewed in that light, Fenians consider it a success, and say that now that their full strength has developed itself the freedom of Ireland will follow. Abandoning the Canadian scheme, they will now turn their attention to equipping their countrymen at home and aiding them in striking the blow, for Irishmen must fight, and if they can't be accommodated this side of the Atlantic they will go home for it.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

The arrest of President ROBERTS was a subject of general conversation yesterday among Fenians, and the act was denounced as a gross outrage. Indeed, so great was the indignation among his followers, that it was feared by some that an attempt would be made to take him by force from the custody of the United States Marshal. He had been at the Astor House under the surveillance of an officer, and rumor says, that the waiters (Irish) of the hotel refused to work longer if he was retained there as a prisoner; also, that the insurance agents, fearing a mob, notified the proprietors of the house that they would not longer be responsible for the safety of the building; also, that the proprietors of the Astor House notified the Marshal that they no longer desired to entertain his distinguished prisoner; also, that the Marshal hesitated about transferring his prisoner to the jail lest that institution should be pulled down. All these reports were flying about yesterday, and having reached the ears of Mr. ROBERTS, he assured the Marshal that he need be under no apprehension of a mob, and promised that he would not allow his followers to execute their threats. In the afternoon he was taken before Commissioner BETTS for the purpose of executing a bond for his appearance to answer any charges which might be brought against him, Acting District Attorney ETHAN ALLEN having consented to accept his personal recognizance in the sum of $10,000. Mr. ALLEN stated to the Commissioner that he desired to have Mr. ROBERTS released upon these terms, providing he gave his parole not to enter again upon those acts for which he was arrested. This Mr. ROBERTS refused to give, but said that, on the contrary, if he were released upon his own recognizance he should renew his exertions in behalf of the invading Fenians with redoubled vigor. Thereupon Mr. ALLEN objected to his bond being received, and Commissioner BETTS refused to accept the bond. He, however, said he would release the prisoner upon other surety being offered. A dozen men begged the privilege of becoming his bondsmen, but Mr. ROBERTS refused to accept their offers. He said if he could not be released on his own terms he preferred to go to jail. He was then remanded to the custody of the Marshal, and conducted to the office of Marshal MURRAY, in Chambers-street. For several hours Mr. ROBERTS' friends importuned him to allow them to become bail for him, but he persisted in his unreasonable course, and was finally committed to Ludlow-street jail, one of his admirers remarking, as he drove off in charge of an officer, "He's making a d——d ass of himself." This gentleman found many among the bystanders who concurred in his forcibly expressed opinion. Mr. ROBERTS was exceedingly nervous while at the Marshal's office, and was anxious to have the matter disposed of in some way. Those who have been conversant with all the details of his arrest, and his conduct since he was taken into custody, express the belief that he does not know what to do, and wishes himself well out of the difficulty. While he does not wish to array himself in open hostility to the Government, he is afraid of becoming unpopular with the Fenians if he succumbs too readily. A little martyrdom will prove very acceptable to him just now, and by his obstinacy in refusing to give bail for his appearance, he is likely to get more than he wants. A day or two in Ludlow-street jail will allow his brain, which has been much disturbed by recent movements, to become settled once more, and he will return to his friends, it is to be hoped, with the Fenian cobwebs brushed from his mind entirely.

"Brig.-Gen." KERRIGAN was doing a good business yesterday at Tammany Hotel, recruiting his brigade of vagrants, and several hundred juveniles enrolled their names. When the news came that the invaders were returning to their homes, KERRIGAN took down the green flag which had been fluttering from the balcony, tore down his posters, thereby signifying that no more "laborers" were wanted, and destroyed the sensational dispatches with which he had previously succeeded in attracting a crowd. KERRIGAN accepts the situation with that complacency and serenity for which he is noted—says that the affair is a "fizzle," and regrets that he will not be permitted to appear in public in that gorgeous uniform of a Fenian brigadier-general which he had contemplated purchasing—procuring, we mean.

Carpenter's Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation

A few weeks since we announced the issue of Mr. RITCHIE's great engraving of CARPENTER's well known painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation." In another column the publishers, Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, gather together some of the expressions of opinion which they have already received as to the merits of this picture, and the accuracy of the likenesses it embodies. Mrs. LINCOLN writes that she does not see how any improvement could be made in any of the faces or figures, and all the living members of the Cabinet testify not only to the historical accuracy of the engraving but to the perfect fidelity of the portraits. Secretary STANTON writes:

The work is one in which the engraver's skill has done justice to the painter's genius. By their labors they have worthily commemorated the great act of the world's great statesman, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and exhibited a truthful portraiture of his features at the sublimest moment of his life. The likenesses of the subordinate personages of the scene are also well delineated.

In addition, it is only necessary to say that the public have fully indorsed the individual opinions just alluded to, as will be inferred from the fact that, although the engraving has been issued hardly two months, the subscriptions already received amount to over $40,000, and but a very few of the artist's proofs remain to be disposed of. The engraving may be seen at the office of the publishers, Messrs. DERBY & MILLER.

A Remarkable Case.

From the New-York Daily Sun.

A son of Mr. J. P. CAKE, of Port Republic, Atlantic County, New-Jersey, who has been deaf for sixteen years, with discharges from the ear and catarrh, caused by scarlet fever, has been entirely restored to his hearing by Dr. ROWE. The case is an extraordinary one, inasmuch as the young man was but fourteen months old when attacked with scarlet fever, and before placed under Dr. ROWE's care was so deaf as not to be able to hear unless spoken to in a very loud tone of voice. Latterly the catarrh had affected his head so as to prevent him from studying. Now he can hear as well as any one, and has commenced his studies again, being also cured of catarrh.

Dr. ROWE's office No. 26 East Twentieth-street, fifth house from Broadway.—[*Advertisement.*]

In the country and at the sea-shore a few days exposure to the sun and salt air will undo a whole winter's purifying of the skin. The use of Email de Paris will effectually prevent this, as the skin cannot freckle, tan or become discolored by the salt air while its use is continued. Sold by L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, sole agent. Mailed on addressing Jared & Rene, General Importers, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious
Hair Dressing and Invigorator In the World.
Price in the United States, $1 per bottle.

Never-failing Safety and Success.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A single trial of Dalley's Galvanic HORSE SALVE, and you will use nothing else for galls, scratches, cuts, strains, sores, swellings, sit-fast, and nail-pricks. It also softens and preserves the hoof. Sold by druggists and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. Fifty cents a box.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR-DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Good Country Board.
The undersigned is prepared to receive Summer boarders at his residence at West Winsted, Conn. The situation is most healthful, and the scenery is delightful, mild and picturesque. All the comforts of home will be accorded his patrons. Terms moderate. Parties desiring further information may inquire of WM. P. LYON, Esq., No. 535 Pearl-st., or Mr. ABRAM REQUA, No. 141 Broadway, New-York, or by letter to EDWARD MANCHESTER, West Winsted, Conn.

No one wishes to die, even if his life is insured, just to enable his family to receive the insurance—then let him take the necessary precautions to preserve his own life and health. Foremost among these is the prompt use of MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP upon the first appearance of a tendency to a disordered action of the bowels. Depot No. 487 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

The Central American Dove Flower, with its mighty splendor, has made the most profound savans wonder; but the EGYPTIAN LOTUS, under the chemical genius of Penney, was a far grander victory—the admiration of all refined women.
WHITMAN & LOVEJOY, Sole Agents, No. 42 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia is caused by an ill-conditioned stomach, which can be immediately relieved by taking from two to four of MARSDEN'S SANATIVE PILLS. Their action is mild in assisting the digestive organs to perform their functions, regulating the action of the liver and bowels, and releasing the sufferer from insupportable misery. Depot No. 487 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
GREATEST VARIETY OF SUMMER HATS, IN STYLES AND MATERIALS, EVER GATHERED UNDER ONE ROOF.
50 Styles MEN'S STRAW HATS.
50 Styles BOYS' STRAW HATS.
50 Styles MEN'S FELT HATS.
50 Styles BOYS' FELT HATS.
50 Styles LADIES' STRAW HATS.
50 Styles CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.
50 Styles MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.
50 Styles LADIES' RIDING HATS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Ladies' Shoes at Less Than Cost.—I am selling all my stock of soiled and unfashionable shoes at half price. In quality they are equal to the best.
SAMUEL D. GORMAN, No. 881 Broadway.

The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph is in operation at the office No. 254 Broadway. Come and see it. You will be surprised and disappointed. E. HOLMES.

Ladies for the Country, Wishing Boots and Shoes of all the various styles for themselves and families, should patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

The Anti-Slavery Standard for This Week may be had of the newsdealers or at the office, No. 39 Nassau-st.

Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, New-York. All the latest styles of Wedding Cards and Note Paper.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing both stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

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Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Purify the Blood.—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood, and circulate with it through every portion of the body, for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Old and Indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, &c., are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach; operating as a tonic, it removes Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequaled by anything in the whole *materia medica*. Sold by all druggists.

From tropic flowers, with wondrous ar expressed,
"Night-Blooming Cereus" give a magic zest
To Fashion's toilet—of all scents the best;
Queen of the Perfume of the "Golden Crest."
Catskill Recorder.

Arrest Nature's Decay with Biokrene.—It gives strength to the aged. It relieves the feebler sex in all their special complaints. It cures dyspepsia and all nervous diseases, and is the finest alterative tonic and invigorant the vegetable kingdom has ever produced. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Testimony of the Efficacy of Marsden's SANATIVE PILLS.
A Congressman—I have used them, and can recommend them.
A Bishop—I consider them most valuable and efficacious.
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A Physician—This medicine will revolutionize our practice.
The people all say MARSDEN'S SANATIVE PILLS are the best known. Depot No. 487 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—*Needs no praise.*
☞ 25 cents per box, by all Druggists.

A Medical Dogma Exploded.—The idea that mercury only can control the liver is overturned by modern discovery. The vegetable kingdom furnishes a substitute for the pernicious mineral, possessing all its sanitary virtues without any of its poisonous properties. This vegetable agent is one of the compounds of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a medicated diffusive, stimulant and alterative, which is now recommended by the faculty as a specific for billiousness and all disturbances of the liver.
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Loss of Appetite and Consequent Lassitude and debility shows that the system requires a tonic. To press food upon a person laboring under this is like putting fresh coal upon an almost exhausted fire. To remedy this ailment the system must be braced up, and for this there is nothing which can be compared with MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

The Shamrock.—"The green immortal Shamrock," is the loveliest flower ever adopted by ardent patriotism for its emblem, and PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS is the loveliest flower that chemists ever chose for the emblem and incense of female beauty. WHITMAN & LOVEJOY, Sole Agents, No. 42 Barclay-st.

Cholera.—Keep DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP at hand; a sure remedy. Well tested, and fear not.

Hygienic Wine.
Nothing like it!
Nothing so delicious!
The purest and best TONIC known!
Only try it to be convinced.
LADIES,
You have a long-felt want supplied in
HYGIENIC WINE.
The ONLY TONIC indorsed by physicians.
Ask any one who has tried it. All pronounce it the FINEST, most DELICIOUS, most EFFECTIVE TONIC KNOWN.
Sold by CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel; JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 685 Broadway, and others.
Depot, No. 33 Broadway.

A Hint to those Preparing for the Country.
Go and see BROOKS' elegant assortment of boots and shoes, all the new French novelties, to suit the watering places, as well as substantial kinds for country wear. The largest and cheapest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Astonishing.—Thomas Cohen, of No. 92 North Sixth-st., Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatism for thirteen years, and has walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect health by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. He is willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BREWSTER—BETTS.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., GEORGE BREWSTER and MARIA, daughter of C. C. Betts, all of Brooklyn.

BATTIN—INSLEE.—On Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Jas. D. Wilson, HENRY Y. BATTIN and ANNIE, daughter of Samuel Inslee, all of this City. No cards.

BRAINE—NIEBUHR.—On Thursday, June 7, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, JAMES WENTWORTH BRAINE and ANNIE A., daughter of the late John C. Niebuhr.

BANTA—MAGILL.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. G. Campbell, Mr. WILLIAM BANTA, Jr., of New-York, and Miss CHARLOTTE JANE, second daughter of Dr. A. H. Magill, of Brooklyn.

BORDA—KLUGKIST.—On Wednesday, June 6, at St. Francis Xavier Church, by Rev. Father DE LUYNS, WENCESLAO Z. BORDA and LOUISA MARGARITA, daughter of the late Charles F. E. Klugkist, of Cienfuegos, Cuba.

CHAMBERS—GAINES.—On Thursday, June 7, in Brooklyn, by Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., FREDERICK F. CHAMBERS and MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of R. A. Gaines, Esq. No cards.

DICKSON—EUWER.—At Alleghany City, Penn., on Thursday evening, June 7, by Rev. A. Nulligan, WILLIAM J. DICKSON, of Newburgh, N. Y., and Miss S. ISABEL EUWER, daughter of Daniel Euwer, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

FULLER—GAY.—In Seneca Falls, N. Y., Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. J. D. Krum, Mr. FREDERICK FULLER, of Scranton, Penn., and Miss LAURA P. GAY, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. No cards.

FAKE—MIDDLEBROOK.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, Thursday, June 7, by Rev. James Brownlee, REED M. FAKE and HELEN B., only daughter of C. B. Middlebrook, Esq., all of Staten Island.

FRITH—STUYVESANT—BLOOMER—STUYVESANT.—At the Central Presbyterian Church, Thursday, June 7, by Rev. James B. Dunn, Mr. JOSEPH R. FRITH and Miss JOSEPHINE E. STUYVESANT; also, at the same time and place, Mr. EDWARD M. BLOOMER and Miss SARAH J. STUYVESANT, all of this City.

GECKLER—VAN VALKENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. B. Brackett, HENRY GECKLER and JERUSHA VAN VALKENBURGH, all of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

JOHNSTON—VAN DERVOORT.—On Wednesday, June 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. T. Corwin, GEORGE D. JOHNSTON, of Newark, N. J., and LIZZIE H., daughter of I. H. Van Dervoort, Esq., of Millstone, N. J.

LE COUNT—SHEARWOOD.—On Wednesday, June 6, at St. John's M. E. Church, New-Rochelle, by Rev. L. J. Coutant, assisted by Rev. S. A. Seaman, CHARLES O. LE COUNT and JOSEPHINE A., daughter of Peter J. Shearwood, all of the above place.

MACKAY—MACKENZIE, at Whitestone, L. I., Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. James B. Dunn, DONALD D. MACKAY, of Edinburgh, and CATHERINE W. MACKENZIE, of this City.

PALMER—KISSAM.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, E. LOOMIS PALMER and CORNELIA, daughter of James A. Kissam.

SHELDON—JESUP.—On Thursday, June 7, at Westport, Conn., by Rev. A. S. Hetrick, WILLIAM G. SHELDON, of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss EMMA JESUP, daughter of Francis W. Jesup, Esq. No cards.

STEPHENSON—BRYAN.—On Wednesday, June 6, at the residence of the bride's father, near Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., GEORGE G. STEPHENSON, of Brooklyn and MARY BRYAN, only daughter of Ezra Bryan.

WEBB—PARSONS.—At Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. J. P. Rogers, D. D., of New-York City, WATSON WEBB, U. S. Army, and MARY H., daughter of the late Francis Parsons.

WATERS—QUIMBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 5, at the 5th-av. Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Weston, Mr. JOHN W. WATERS and Miss EMA L. QUIMBY, both of this City. No cards.

WILSON—CARTWRIGHT.—On Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., JOHN B. WILSON and CASSINE G., daughter of D. G. Cartwright, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BERGE.—On Thursday, June 7, of scarlet fever, JOSEPH C. W., youngest son of William and Elizabeth Berge, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 65 West 28th-st., to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

BROWN.—On Thursday, June 7, HULDAH W., daughter of Eleazer B. and Phoebe J. Brown, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of Wm. M. Brown, No. 141 West 24th-st.

DE BEVOISE.—At Astoria, Thursday, June 7, CHARLES DE BEVOISE, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on June 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., and at the Reformed Dutch Church at Newtown, L. I., at 2½ o'clock.

HACHEN.—At Portchester, on Friday, June 8, ESTHER P., wife of Wm. H. Hachen, and daughter of the late Elijah Guion, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church at Portchester this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves 27th-st. at 9:30.

LEGGETT.—On Friday, June 8, ELIZABETH, wife of Francis A. Leggett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Wm. H. Leggett, No. 260 Henry-st., on Saturday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOAH.—On Thursday morning, June 7, at 1 o'clock, REBECCA E., relict of the late Major M. M. Noah.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 85 West 43d-st., on Sunday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
We are now ready with our usual variety in everything appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe for Summer. Our stock was never better, and prices lower than at any time within the past three years.
DEVLIN & CO.,
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These Bitters are the only kind legitimately introduced in the U. S. Hospitals during the late war by authority of the Surgeon-General U. S. A. They are a quick and thorough remedy for diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, fever and ague, rheumatism, and for the debilitated and convalescent, without a rival. Composed entirely of vegetable materials and their extracts. See circular around bottle for certificates from Surgeons of the regular U. S. A., and persons of the highest respectability and social position. Very pleasant to the taste. Depot No. 110 Liberty-st., New-York.

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ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
GOLD AND SILVER.
DIAMOND AND ENAMELED WATCHES
FOR LADIES.
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AMERICAN WATCHES
Of all descriptions,
GOLD and SILVER, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty to Three Hundred Dollars each, for sale by
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This article, by careful manipulation, is entirely freed from principles which render wheaten bread inadmissible with persons suffering from Diabetis or Dyspepsia.
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Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS, PARIS FANS,
NEW STYLES, just received. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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ONE OF THE OLDEST
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IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
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AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, for the care of disabled soldiers and soldiers' families, acknowledges the following donations since the 1st of April:

By Mrs. J. A. Kennedy:		
From Daniel Drew	$100 00	
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By Mrs. Wm. F. Havemeyer:		
From "A Friend"	50 00	
Geo. W. Lane	25 00	
John C. Havemeyer	50 00	
Oliver Charlick	50 00—	175 00
By Miss S. Bostwick:		
From Chas. B. Peet	13 00	
Miss J. Bond	5 00—	18 00
By Mrs. Whitelaw:		
From Mrs. A. H. Barney	5 00	
Mrs. H. B. Howe	3 00—	8 00
By Miss McKibbin:		
From Daniel McLeod	10 00	
Ivison, Phinney & Co	25 00—	35 00
By Mrs. W. B. Skidmore	5 00	5 00
By Mrs. Geo. Bell:		
From Jas. Cassidy	20 00	20 00
By Mrs. Fry:		
From "A Friend"	5 00	5 00
By Miss R. F. Bunting:		
From Samuel Willetts	50 00	
"D."	5 00	
J. Henry	5 00	
"A Friend"	5 00—	65 00
By Miss Greenfield:		
From "A Friend"	1 00	1 00
By Miss Hale:		
From New-York *Times*	7 80	
New-York *Tribune*	11 75—	19 55
Total		$821 55

M. HALE, Treasurer.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, No. 130 East 30th-st., or to the office of the Baltic Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., care of James W. Hale.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY NEW, tasty and well-made Spring and Summer Clothing is at F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, the largest store and assortment in the City, and prices less.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into the whole system. For DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c., it is a specific. Thousands have been changed by the use of this medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.
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Sold by druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
Works like magic on SORES, BURNS, CUTS, WOUNDS, INFLAMMATION, etc., etc., taking out the soreness, and healing all parts in a very short time. Only 25 cents a box; by mail, 35 cents. For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

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SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., dealers in all first-class Sewing-Machines. Persons purchasing machines of us will have the privilege of exchanging for any other machine within thirty days, without extra charge. Machines of all kinds exchanged and to rent.

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Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 29th-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
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SEWING-MACHINES,
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Will exchange, if not suited, within 30 days.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer FULTON, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A. and B. 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A PREVENTIVE
AGAINST
Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Small-pox, &c.
AND WILL CURE
Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Scarlet, Typhoid and Typhus.
RAPIDLY CURES
All Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sore Throat, Asthma, Diphtheria, Nervous Headache.
WHEREVER PAIN EXISTS
Apply the READY RELIEF. It will afford immediate ease and a quick cure.
IN ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS
A teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort.
Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $18 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

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THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE
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FOR THE MURDER OF
CHRISTOPHER DEERING,
AT PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 25, 1866,
AS WELL AS HIS TWO CONFESSIONS,
One made May 6, to his spiritual adviser, the other on Monday, May 7, 1866, to his counsel, wherein he acknowledges to have killed the entire family of eight persons, and the manner in which he did it.
To which is added a history of his previous life, as well as an account of his last hours and execution.
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KEOKUK BONDS!
The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.
All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JAMES W. OTIS,	JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
JOSIAH LANE,	OLIVER S. CARTER,
RICH. M. BLATCHFORD,	WILLIAM BARTON,
CALEB SWAN,	OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
THOMAS W. GALE,	JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DANIEL B. FEARING,	SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,	HENRY PARISH,
WM. WHITERIGHT,	JOHN BRYAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,	EDWARD H. R. LYMAN,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	HENRY G. RICE.
ACTON CIVILL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously reëlected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., BLAKELY WILSON, JOHN ELLIOTT, Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmeiler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGENAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books to their name are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the lands of the Company among its stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as represented on the books at that date. By order of the Board. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of June prox.
JOHN KERR, President.

A MEMBER OF THE N. Y. GOLD EXCHANGE wishes to enter into an engagement with some banking firm for the transaction of their gold business. Parties not represented in the Gold Board can make an advantageous arrangement by addressing GOLD BROKER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TEXAS GOLD-MINING OFFICE, NO. 155 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 9.—Annual meeting for the election of Directors, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	105¾	106	June, 7-30	102⅜	102½
Coupon, '81	109⅜	109⅝	July, 7-30	102⅜	102½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102¼	102½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅜	112⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	102⅜	102½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64	102¼	102⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	102¼	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110⅝
10-40 Registered	96	96¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅜	109⅝
10-40 Coupon	96	96¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅝	107⅞
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅜	106⅝
Gold	139⅛	139¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅝	105⅞
August, 7-30	102¼	102½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅜	105⅝

HENRY CLEWS. WM. R. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be
ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE
on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.
U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

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STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
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INSURANCE, BANK, MINING, PETROLEUM, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR ON ANY DAY REQUIRED AT THE EXCHANGE.

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WANTED,
Muskingham County, Ohio, Van Wert County, Ohio, Ross County, Ohio, 7 PER CENT BONDS.
All classes of UNCURRENT SECURITIES bought and sold by
WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 4, 1866.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA BONDS AND COUPONS.—I am prepared, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 10, 1866, known as the "Funding Act," to deliver bonds of this State of the denomination of $1,000 in exchange for past due bonds and coupons of bonds of the State issued under acts passed prior to May 20, 1861.
The $500 and $100 bonds are promised by the engraver in a short while.
The new bonds are six per cent. untaxables, dated Jan. 1, 1866, running thirty-four years, with semi-annual coupons, payable, as is also the principal when due, at the National Bank of the Republic in New-York.
Applicants must pay in the proper securities or in currency the value of the bonds to date of payment, including interest from July 1, 1866, the law requiring they should be sold at par.
Coupons or past due bonds may be forwarded for exchange directly to me, (at the risk of the holder,) and bonds will be returned in exchange, provided some party is authorized to sign receipts on my books.
For example, if a holder forwards his securities by express, let him authorize the Express Company to receive, and receipt for the bonds.
Where coupons are payable in New-York the bonds from which they are cut need not be forwarded, but only out the coupons.
The same rule applies to coupons payable at Raleigh during the war, of the Western Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad, as I can identify them without the bonds.
Coupons of bonds issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, July 1, 1862, must be forwarded to this office with the bonds for identification.
Past due coupons, including those of date of April, 1866, will be funded now—the July and October 1866 coupons when due.
Bonds past due bear interest from maturity, which interest is fundable. Bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, indorsed by the State, stand on the same footing as State bonds.
Holders of registered bonds must forward a receipt for the interest due to last regular day of payment.
The minor details of the exchange will be arranged by correspondence.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CARBONDALE COAL CO., No. 319 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock M., at which time there will be an election of five Directors to serve for the ensuing year. Polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th of June, inclusive.
CHAS. M. SCHOTT, Secretary.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 132 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, Hon. Lucius Robinson tendered his resignation of the Presidency, which, being accepted, Mr. Charles H. Raymond, late Secretary, was elected President, and Mr. Henry B. Robinson was appointed Secretary of the Company.
ROBERT A. GRANNIS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, COR. OF FRONT AND DOCK STS. BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 7, 1866.
IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF the Board of Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Front-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Business of the greatest importance requires the punctual attendance of every stockholder in person or by proxy. J. M. PHELPS, President.

NEW-YORK AND ORO FINO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF IDAHO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 137 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, inst. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.
S. C. HAY, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—A YOUNG MAN who can influence customers, desires to represent a firm of good standing in the Gold Board, or tend to outside stock transactions; best of references; salary moderate. Address G. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.
T. CARLTON, President.
S. J. GOODENOUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 28, No. 30 BROAD-ST.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 20th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

FINANCIAL.

THOMAS WILDES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.
The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:
18,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
20,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
24,800 feet ⅞-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.
The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.
The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.
JAMES BOWEN, President,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN, Commissioners.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.—Sealed proposals, to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 2d day of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Materials, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guaranty, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards. The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside. The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guaranty required by law, the Navy Department however reserving the right to reject the lowest bid for any which it may deem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows: No. 1—Flax, canvas, twine. No. 2—Cotton canvas and twine. No. 3—Iron and steel. No. 4—Tin and zinc. No. 5—Sperm oil. No. 6—Paints and oils. No. 10—Leather. No. 11—Gum hose. No. 12—Lignumvitæ. No. 13—Lanterns. No. 14—Ox hides. No. 16—Ash and beech plank. No. 18—Tallow. No. 20—Brushes. No. 22—Stationery. No. 23—Hardware. No. 24—Ship chandlery. No. 32—Whale oil, &c. No. 33—Galley iron. No. 33—Pig iron. No. 34—Chain iron. The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards: KITTERY—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 16, 24. CHARLESTOWN—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 24, 31. BROOKLYN—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 16, 23, 24. PHILADELPHIA—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 24, 31. WASHINGTON—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 16, 23, 32, 33, 34.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:
For regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from its junction with Lawrence-street, &c.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For curbing and guttering Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For flagging northeast corner of Third-street and Second-avenue.
For flagging Fourth street, south side, from number Two Hundred and Thirty-six east to Avenue B.
For reflagging Eighty-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For filling One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging one Hundred and Fourteenth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.
For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, June 6, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SITE FOR A POST-OFFICE.—AT A MEETing of the Commission on the Post-office Site, held this 30th day of May, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:
Resolved, That in accordance with an act of Congress, approved May 16, 1866, appointing a "Commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts of the City of New-York," with instructions to report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior at their earliest convenience, the Commissioners invite proposals, to be made on or before WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 M., for the sale of a space of land equal to twenty-five or thirty city lots, centrally located, in the City of New-York, said proposals to be sent to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor's Office, or to JAMES KELLY, Post-office.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.
May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—PARTNER WANTED—Active or silent, in an old established (15 years) retail dry goods business, on one of the leading streets in this City; business active to-day, and can be extended and enlarged fourfold with capital; none but an American need answer; investigation will be given and required; a splendid opportunity for a young and enterprising man in a purely legitimate and safe business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FOUNDRY, MACHINE-shop, &c., 60 miles from this City, now doing an extensive local business, unaffected by commercial changes. Price, $50,000. Or, wanted a person with a capital of $25,000 (or who can give security for that amount) to join another, who has means of increasing the business to an indefinite extent, in the purchase of the same. Address T. D., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

GLASS LETTERS AND NUMBERS, European style, richly gilded, for signs, windows, &c. Outlast ordinary gilding; costing about same; are easily put up, and transferable in case of removal. Glass signs, druggists' and liquor glass labels, frames, gilding, show-cards, &c. Merchants, Painters and Agents order, No. 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good-will of the old-established boot and shoe store of the late S. B. Combs, No. 264 8th-av. Inquire of C. COLES, No. 161 West Broadway.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale at a great bargain, for cash only. For particulars, address Post-office Box No. 6,772.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF BANKS.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
Notice is hereby given, that, under the provisions of Chapter 761, Laws of 1866, being an act entitled "An Act authorizing the taxation of Stockholders of Banks and the surplus funds of Savings Banks," the shareholders of Banks and Banking Associations in the City and County of New-York have been assessed, for the year 1866, on the value of their shares of stock therein.
The Assessment Rolls are now prepared, and will remain open till the 30th day of June, 1866, for the correction of errors.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. BROWN, J. W. ALLEN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.
Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.
Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.
Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.
Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-Sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.
Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.
Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and joining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) No. 108 LEONARD-ST., May 31, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter, to wit: From the 10th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.
All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 120 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Blooomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues: running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATTHEW L. NELSON, plaintiff, against DAVID WATTS, ISAAC A. CRANE, DIXON A. GIVEN and G. D. DOUGLAS, defendants. Summons for relief; com. not served. To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated APRIL 12, 1866.
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1866. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[Fifty-cent revenue stamp canceled.]
my5-law-6w.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—OLIVER L. FERRIS, of the City of New-York, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the late firm of O. L. & A. FERRIS, insolvent debtor—Notice first published June, 1866—Creditors to appear before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law.
OWEN, GRAY & OWEN, Attorneys for Insolvent, No. 72 Wall-st.
je9-law10wS*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPES! COUPES!—BARWICK & CO., Stand: Front of St. Germain Hotel, 22d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, New-York.
$1 per hour for City driving, and $1 50 for Park driving. Polite and careful drivers.
All orders promptly attended to.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED.—SEVERAL soiled by removal from No. 450 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, all styles: 1,000 sets harness; several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.
The mills of the subscribers, at Belleville, N. J., having been recently robbed of 21 bars of copper, the above reward will be paid for the recovery of the copper and information leading to the conviction of the thieves, or half the amount for either.
HENDRICKS BROS., Nos. 77 and 79 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

LOST—ON MONDAY NIGHT, 21ST MAY, SOMEwhere between 7th-av. and 16th-st., and 8th-av. and 23d-st., a brown envelope, containing a patent issued by the United States Patent Office, October 15, 1861, marked MUNN & CO., New-York. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 66 West 13th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TOUR WITH THE POLICE THROUGH THE LOWER DEPTHS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN METROPOLIS.
A DISCOURSE BY REV. PETER STRYKER.
"Graceful in style, full of interest and information."
Appears in *Pulpit and Rostrum*, No. 38.
Price 15 cents. Sent everywhere by mail.
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

A TOUR WITH THE POLICE THROUGH THE LOWER DEPTHS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN METROPOLIS. A discourse by Rev. PETER STRYKER. "Graceful in style, full of interest and information." Appears in PULPIT AND ROSTRUM, No. 38. Price 15 cents. Sent everywhere by mail. SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO., Publishers, 430 Broome-st., New-York.

A LECTURE ON STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA and its immediate cure by the Urethrotome addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D. Price 10 cents. Address EVERARDUS WARNER, Box No. 5,132 Post-office, or 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
Hanover-square,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned, until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Dated JUNE 5, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.
There will be sold at public auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:
At 6th-st. wharf, 10,000 bushels.
At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.
The grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5,000 bushels.
The sale will commence at 6th-st. wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.
A Government boat will be in readiness at 6th-st. wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.
The grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY SEIZED FOR UNITED STATES TAX.—Notice is hereby given, that under the direction of Hon. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector, I have seized the following property, namely:
1 large square fermenting tub, 1 round fermenting tub, 16 hhds. molasses, 60 empty casks, 6 square fermenting vats, 12 oval fermenting vats, 3 steam-engine boilers, 1 steam-engine, 2 force pumps, 1 grindstone, 4 receiving tubs, 1 cooler, 2 iron receivers, 1 still, (complete,) 38 bbls. whisky in casks, 630 gallons whisky in tubs, 19 empty barrels, 1 square fermenting tub, 4 hhds. molasses, 1 cistern, 1 large mashtub and rakes, 1 receiving tub, 3 runs stone for grinding meal, 7 small tubs, 2 large tubs, 3 yeast tubs, 1 mashtub and rakes, 100 bushels barley, 20 bushels corn, 1 cooler, 1 hoister, 1 elevator, 4 large tubs, 400 bushels meal, 3 tons coal; variety of lead, iron and copper pipes, brass cocks, valves, shafting, pulleys and belts through the building;
Which I will expose for sale by auction at No. 122 West 17th-st., THURSDAY, the 19th April inst., at 12 o'clock M., unless before that time payment be made by or for KAHNWEILER & GOODKIND of $154,073 94, with the cost of these proceedings.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector Sixth District.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, April 26, at the same time and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 3, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 10, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 17, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 24, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 31, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, June 7, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, June 14, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 500 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 1ST, 2D, 3D, 4TH, 5TH, 6TH AND 7TH AVENUES, AND ON 44TH, 46TH, 54TH, 55TH AND 56TH STREETS, EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN, belonging to the estate of Theodorus Bergen, deceased, and sold by order of the Executors to close the estate.—On WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. This property is very desirable for investment or immediate improvements. Part of the streets and avenues are graded and paved. Cars run from nearly all the Brooklyn ferries and pass this property continually, making it accessible from all points. Also, a piece of land in New-Utrecht, adjoining the City of Brooklyn. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton st., Brooklyn; or of the Proctors, REOLFE & BERGEN, No. 1 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO, AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.:
CHOICE OLD WINES.
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EXECUTOR'S SALE of choice OLD MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT and CLARET WINES, Rum, Gin, Whisky, &c., being the stock of the late Mr. AUGUSTUS FLEMING. Catalogues are ready.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 427 Hudson-st., rich lace and canopy curtains, rosewood and other bedsteads, 7-octave piano, used three months, made by Webber; cottage suites, one guitar, linen sheets, pillows and cases, looking-glasses, table-cloths, silver ware, pictures, rosewood dressing-tables, hair and other mattresses, carpets, oilcloths, matting, sideboards, sofas, sofa beds, parlor ice-boxes, feather beds, together with everything for housekeeping.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, a general assortment of furniture at No. 724 Broadway, above 4th-st., 900 linen sheets, bolsters and pillows, mattresses, feather beds, 4 French plate mirrors, 3 parlor suits, 5 extension tables, 15 or 20 velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, canton matting, mantel ornaments, and a variety of other goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 9th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE—Comprising in all about 400 packages and parcels of unclaimed baggage and freight. By order of the
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, JUNE 11—AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
SPECIAL CARPET SALE—About 130 good velvet English tapestry, Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets. Also oil-cloths, mattings and rugs.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,750 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,
1,250 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark *J. Godfrey*, from Palermo.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 Bond-st., the household furniture of the late Gen. Augustus Fleming, comprising the usual variety. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.
Messrs. Nichols & Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:
SIRS:
I have tried for several months your Patent Saddle Cloth, and pronounce it the best I have ever known used for saving the backs of horses. It should come into general use for cavalry service, or where horses are much used under the saddle.
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, LANCASTER, Ohio, July 9, 1865.
Dan'l F. Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:
DEAR SIR:
I am just home from Nashville, and find yours of June 29.
I did receive a Patent Saddle Cloth, but at the hands of Gen. Donelson, at Nashville, in May, 1864. I used it all my Georgia and Carolina march, and think very well of it indeed. I rode mostly two horses, alternate days, and both horses have as clean and sound backs to-day as when I started from Nashville. This is the best test you could have of your patent. I saw many officers using the same.
Yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GEN. J. H. WILSON,
WILMINGTON, Del., April 2, 1866.
GENTLEMEN:
I inclose herewith $113, for saddle, bridle, &c., received some time ago, and very satisfactory.
Col. Andrews bids me return his thanks for the saddle pad which you were good enough to present to him.
I have one which was sent to me over two years ago by the Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, and which I have used constantly ever since. I was requested to make a report upon the same, but the war having ended I have never done so. I have no hesitancy, however, in saying I regard the felt cloth which you have patented the best arrangement I have ever used for preventing injury to the horse's back by hard riding and continuous pressure of the saddle.
I had originally supposed the cloth would gall the horse's back by becoming encrusted with sweat and dust, but it bears washing admirably, and can be kept perfectly pliant and clean by a little attention; mine has been washed but once since I first began to use it, and as it has certainly traveled as far as any other saddle blanket or pad used in the war, it may be fairly regarded as fully tested.
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. H. WILSON.
Messrs. NICHOLS & TOMPKINS, No. 1 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from
LONDON AND PARIS,
GAUZE MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.
GAUZE SILK
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
FANCY AND PLAIN
LISLE THREAD HOSE
AND HALF-HOSE,
RICH EMBROIDERED
PARIS
SHIRT FRONTS
ELEGANT FANCY
FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
FANCY TIES,
STOCKS, SCARFS,
BUFF,
WHITE
AND MODE
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
DOG,
CAPE AND KID
PROMENADE GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.,
The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.
NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, NOS. 35 AND 37;
RUE ST. ARNAUD, NO. 7, AND
RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, NO. 16.
SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.,
PRINTED MUSLINS,
LACE,
INDIA CACHEMIRES,
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES.
The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the IMMEDIATE CUTTING OUT AND MAKING UP DRESSES in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.
WEDDING OUTFITS.
Since its foundation, the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. Consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris and enjoys a universal reputation.

GREAT BARGAINS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
between Franklin and Leonard sts.,
Will offer on MONDAY, at retail, a
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the recent peremptory auction sales of last week at about half cost of importation, comprising
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, BLACK GRENADINES, in great variety,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS ever offered by us at 25c. per yard, up to the finest goods imported.
RICH PRINTED ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, 250 pieces RICHARDSON'S LINENS, at the price of cotton.
LACE CURTAINS from $3 50 per pair up to finest quality.
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, in elegant designs.
PARIS CAMEL'S HAIR and PAISLEY SHAWLS, Long and Square.
200 dozen NEW KID GLOVES, 80c., worth $1.
150 dozen NEW KID GLOVES, $1, worth $1 25.
100 dozen NEW KID GLOVES, new shades, fine quality, $1 25; very cheap, usually sold at $1 75.
75 dozen GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES, $1 25, worth $2.
ALSO,
A large assortment of NEEDLE WORKED BANDS, INSERTIONS and EDGINGS, finest goods imported, 15c. upwards.
250 sets EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS and SLEEVES, with studs included, at $1, worth $2 50.
500 dozen HEMSTITCHED LINEN HDKFS, from 25c. upwards, the greatest bargains ever offered.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c., 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
THIS WEEK AT
J. SIMONSON'S, JR.,
No. 419 CANAL-ST.,
Near Varick-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE, FORMERLY 657.
All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments of Ladies' and Misses' Sets, Varieties, Handkerchiefs and Skirts.
Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR RICH BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS and RICH LACES.
JOSEPH TUCKER, Importer,
East River Bank Building, No. 680 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AT HALF PRICE.—Splendid Turbans and Sundowns. Girls' and Boys' Hats, $1. Sundowns, $1. Beautiful Dewdrops. May Queens, $1 50. Children's Hats. L. BINNS' Immense Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

SEVERAL SUITS OF BOYS' CLOTHING, suitable for Sunday-schools, at very low prices, on hand at the House of Industry Store, No. 120 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,358 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 253 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 137 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—100 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, who doubt the honesty of their husbands, wives, partners or employes, may call on WILDEY & CO., private detectives, No. 213 Broadway, (Knox Building,) Rooms Nos. 18 and 19. They will soon sift the matter, privately, but thoroughly, and give you the true facts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness, or as nurse only, by a very respectable and well educated young Protestant, in some first-class family; no objection to traveling or to the country. Call at No. 198 East 21st-st., top floor, front room, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, or would take care of grown children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG LADY (American) of unquestionable refinement, in a family where there are children, as governess and nurse, or to travel as a companion; references first-class. Address R., Box No. 4,491 Post-office.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITuation for an honest, reliable girl with a family who are going to England, to take charge of children or as lady's maid during the voyage. Apply at Dr. Lambert's, No. 330 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and assist with the washing and ironing, or as waitress; has the best of reference; can be seen at present employer's place. Call at No. 308 Lexington-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English Protestant girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork, or to take care of children; can sew neatly; has no objection to going to the country. Call at No. 321 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored young woman to travel with a family to Europe as child's nurse, or to wait on an invalid; is somewhat experienced in sea traveling; the best of references. Can be seen at No. 134 West 29th-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give first-class reference from her last employer. Call at or address 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the paper store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a willing and obliging young woman; is a good plain cook and baker; a first-rate washer and ironer; would do general housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 9 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family to cook, wash, and iron; is a good baker and understands her business well. Can be seen at No. 316 East 32d-st., near 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 West 32th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MONTHLY sick nurse, just disengaged; best of reference from some of the best physicians. Call or address No. 135 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; good City references. Call at No. 194 7th-av., above 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, who has lost her baby, 3 months old, wishes to get a nursing in a private family or in her own house, if required; best of City or country references. Can be seen by calling at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine wishes a permanent situation with a first-class dressmaker. Call on or address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

A LADY WISHES A POSITION AS COMpanion to a lady or to take charge of and instruct children in English and music. Address W. B., Box No. 1,677 New-York Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in care of horses and carriages; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN the country for a first-class man; is a good, careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; was in his last place five years, and is now out of employment in consequence of the family having left for Europe. Address Box No. 1,182 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call or address T. F., No. 94 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM, with 11 years' reference from former employer, a situation; Staten Island preferred; will work for moderate wages. Call or address CHRISTOPHER H., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN gardener and farmer, with his wife, (no children;) if not in his branch he is willing to do any kind of work; best of City reference; also his wife for housekeeping. WM. HICKES, No. 401 Pearl-st., grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; has the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; is not afraid of work; is a good and careful driver; would make himself generally useful; is a Protestant. Address W. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk; has good references; wages no object. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man to work in garden and take care of horses; can milk well; is willing to make himself useful. Address F. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both, and willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS REPORTER OR amanuensis, by a perfectly competent phonographic writer; is a good penman. Address Box No. 4799 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES a good hand to learn the feed and grain business; can give good reference. Address C. H. WALKER, No. 25 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man. Apply at No. 255 5th-av., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 University-place, harness-store.

TO BAKERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO learn the baking business; has a small knowledge of the business; is strong and willing to work; can drive and deliver; best of City reference. Call on or address ARTHUR J. HEANEY, No. 560 2d-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

COLOR-MAKER WANTED.
A liberal compensation will be paid for a man practically acquainted with the manufacture of chrome greens, yellow, blue, &c. Address, with references, GOODWIN, Post-office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED—BY A SILK GOODS JOBBING-house, three or four first-class salesmen the 1st of July next. Address, with full particulars, stating what amount of trade can control, where located, &c., C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE—A REspectable youth, 16 to 18 years of age; one desiring to read law preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,254 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CANvassers; good and active men can make over $100 per day. Address, with reference, G. & H. CO., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE AN ICE-wagon. Apply at No. 134 Water-st.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED.—Local agents and solicitors wanted: very liberal arrangements will be made with competent and reliable parties. Address, with references, INSURANCE, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

LIFE AGENT WANTED—TO ORGANIZE Pennsylvania for a first-class old-established New-York Life Company; an efficient agent who understands the business will be liberally treated. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.
Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—A WOMAN NAMED MARIA PATCHET, aged 30 years, dark hair and eyes, medium height; she had with her a little girl 7 years old; last seen on 3:30 P. M. train from Hartford to New-York on Friday, May 18. Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received. Address W. P. CHAMBERLAIN, Chief of Police, Hartford, Conn.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,319	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,319	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,160	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power......14th June.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power......19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin......$132 50 | Second cabin......$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......June 9
EDINBURGH......WEDNESDAY......June 13
ETNA......SATURDAY......June 16
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......June 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin......$120 | Steerage......$35
First Cabin to London...125 | Steerage to London......40
First Cabin to Paris......135 | Steerage to Paris......50
Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MARATHON......WEDNESDAY, June 13.
MALTA......WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA......WEDNESDAY, June 27.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
EAGLE follows June 20.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER......Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA......Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received up to 2 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage......$20
The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 9.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First Cabin passage......$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
EVERY SATURDAY.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 9.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARRISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class. | Second-class. | Third-class.
$175 to $200. | $165. | $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NORTHERN LIGHT will sail on MONDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

CHANGE OF PIER.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA., (Old Dominion and North State Line,) from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The splendid A No. 1 steamship
VIXEN,
S. F. LEWIS, Commander,
is loading as above, and will sail SATURDAY, June 9, at 4 P. M. Fine stateroom accommodations. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
On SATURDAY, June 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight, and gives through bills of lading and passage tickets to ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Ohio River ports and places.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CORNWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden, and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.
Steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER. Will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks, on MONDAY, June 11, leaving foot of Essex-st., Jersey City, at 7¼; 22d-st., N. R., 7:45; Christopher-st., 8; Dey-st., 8:15; Pier No. 4, 8:45.
Refreshments of all kinds; fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

CROSSETT'S GRVOE.—THE ELEGANT SAloon steamboat CHICOPEE and the HENRY SMITH, also the favorite barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, to charter, with other boats, barges and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., near Barrow.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 33th and 35th sts., New-York.

MACHINERY.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

TOBACCO CUTTERS—HAND-MACHINES— will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING,
AT MT. VERNON HOTEL,
Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.
G. GOULD, Proprietor.
Families desiring good country board, plenty of fresh milk, eggs and butter from the farm attached to hotel, will please make early application and obtain the choice of new and handsomely furnished rooms; six rooms, separate from the hotel, may be engaged en suite or single; all the rooms are large and airy; terms reasonable; livery stable attached to hotel; stabling for private horses. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
W. C. KEYES & SON, PROPRIETORS.
This new and commodious hotel, thoroughly furnished and arranged for boarders for the Summer months, is now open. The beauty of the village, situated at the foot of Lake Otsego, the healthy location, and the facilities of communication, combine to make this a desirable Summer resort. Prices moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying an elegant country seat on the Hudson River, at Cold Spring, will take a few persons to board for the Summer; the place is 10 minutes' walk from the depot, where the express trains stop; is opposite West Point, and two hours from New-York; it is unsurpassed for river view and excellence of neighborhood; the rooms are large and on the first and second floors. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO MORE ROOMS to let in a retired farm-house, situated on high ground, fifty miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, convenient to depot, Post-office and sea bathing; references from those who have boarded with me. Address H. D. S., Box No. 161, Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY (no children) have five or six comfortable airy rooms to let, with board, for the Summer; price, from $7 to $10 a week; location on Lake Champlain, a few steps from the steamboat landing. Refer to Dr. S. Peters, No. 19 East 15th-st.; S. G. Cuyler, Room No. 19, No. 30 Broad-st. Address A. L. CONGER, Essex, Essex County, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A young lady and miss (sisters) in a respectable, plain but genteel family, during the months of July and August, and from one to three hours' ride from New-York, either by rail or steamboat—a private family where there are few or no other boarders—and at moderate price. Address M. WATSON, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET.—A PRIVATE family having rented a large homestead for their own use, having more room than they require, will take a first-class family to board; location very pleasant and healthy; fine garden, and plenty of fruit and shade; easy access. Inquire of E. W. MANCHESTER, No. 180 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Apply personally or by letter to H. E., office of J. Hooper & Co., Room No. 4 *Times* Building, 41 Park-row, till Saturday, from 10 to 3.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms at Manhasset, L. I. The place is delightfully situated on Manhasset Bay, with all the facilities for boating, fishing, and bathing; accessible by cars or boat. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN AN OLD MANSION house on the Hudson; hour and a half from City Hall; good shade, sailing, fishing, plenty of fruit, and pure milk; one minutes' walk from either railroad depot or steamboat landing. Reference Smith & Morris, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE, N. J.—TWO gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated in a first-class house with excellent table; six minute's walk from Orange Valley Station; rooms large and airy; reference exchanged. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A WELL-SHADED farm residence near Elizabeth, N. J., on Rahway-av.; rooms large and pleasant; plenty of fruit, vegetables, milk, &c.; about 16 miles from New-York; 30 trains daily. Address Mrs. E. C. PINNEY, care of Sylvester Lay, No. 1 Park-place, New-York, or call at the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD AT MY residence, 42 miles from the City on Harlem Railroad, ten minutes' walk from depot; location and accommodation for horses, good fishing, driving, &c. For particulars, address ALBERTS, Station G, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT YONKERS, A SHORT distance from the depot, the former residence of Judge Bebee; suites of large airy rooms; water throughout and stabling for horses; fruit in abundance. Apply at No. 80 Ninth-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR ADULTS—IN A private family, on the Hudson, one hour from the City by boat; 10 acres, well shaded; pleasant rooms and good board; bathing, boating and stabling. Apply to J. C. SMITH, No. 120 Nassau-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE AIRY ROOMS IN a large new house, situated on the South Bay, within a few minutes' walk of the ocean, at Oneck, (near Quogue,) Westhampton, L. I. Apply as above to E. C. HALSEY.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A lady, two girls under five years, baby and nurse. Address, stating location, terms (which must be moderate) for the family, and for each additional person joining the party, J. S., No. 170 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.; fine, healthy location on the Great South Bay, sixty miles from New-York; plenty of shooting, fishing and salt water bathing. For particulars address STRONG TERRY, Centre Moriches, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE ROOM with board in a private family at Ludlow, Vt. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to M. C. BURTON, 579 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH A FARMER, IN a healthy location, within 40 minutes' drive from Thompson's Station, Long Island Railroad. For information, apply to No. 394 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, 30 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, near depot. Address Box No. 56 Chappaqua, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FOUR OR FIVE single gentlemen, 45 minutes by rail or boat from the City. Call on or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY FINE ACCOMOdations at Plainfield, N. J., five minutes from depot; terms reasonable. Apply at 110 William-st., New-York.

12 OR 15 PERSONS MAY FIND FIRST-class board in Stamford, Conn.; house situated on Summer-st.; accommodations on the premises for horses and carriages; depot within ten minutes' walk and one and a half hours' ride from the City; steamboat running every day; terms from $10 to $12 per week. Address for one week Mrs. C. T. H., Box No. 213 Stamford, Conn., or No. 218 Henry-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board, 40 minutes' ride from City and 5 minutes' walk from depot; house well shaded, piazzas front and back; plenty of fruit and vegetables. Apply to Mrs. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont, Harlem Railroad, Westchester County.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD, WITH large rooms, newly furnished; fine fishing, boating, bathing and driving; stabling on the premises; the healthiest locality and finest scenery in the State. Address Mrs. H. L. JOHNSON, Lake House, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y. For reference, &c., call on F. A. Chapman, Esq., No. 102 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING A FINE HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY situated, with large garden, one hour from the City, would admit in her family for the Summer season, two or three gentlemen who would care for the comforts of a home, the advantage of speaking the French language, and willing to pay liberally; reference required. Address J. A. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A FEW FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class country board; the house is very pleasantly located, and only 10 minutes' walk from railroad depot, and 5 from steamboat wharf; references exchanged. Apply to or address Miss DEVEREUX, Broadway, near Town Hall, Flushing, L. I.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York per Morris and Essex Railroad. The Summit House having been enlarged and refurnished, offers excellent accommodations to a few more families; pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. The house is pleasantly situated in a large park, and within two minutes' walk of the depot.

BOARD—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE OR TWO families can be accommodated with good board; plenty of shade, fruit, &c.; ten minutes' walk from depot, 45 minutes from New-York; location best in town. Address MRS. WALTERS, Box No. 239 Elizabeth Post-office.

A FAMILY WHO WOULD BOARD three adults, (the present occupants of a furnished house in one of the best and convenient localities near the City,) may make a very pleasant arrangement to spend three or four months in the country, by addressing M. L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE BEING obliged by business arrangements to vacate a very desirable room in Orange, N. J., would like to find other occupants for it; a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen preferred. Price $30 per week. For further information address Box No. 4,340 Post-office.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO OR three adults can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, within three minutes' walk of the depot; references exchanged. For further particulars inquire at No. 3 Library Building, Orange.

HOBOKEN.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can obtain pleasant furnished rooms, with a strictly private family, in a most delightful and healthy neighborhood; references exchanged. Address W., Box No. 77 Hoboken Post-office.

A PARTY OF EIGHT OR TEN PERSONS can be accommodated with board in a cool, two-story and attic brick house; pleasant location at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y. Price for adults $7 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, 26 Burling-slip.

TO LET—EIGHT ROOMS JUST FINISHED and newly furnished, suitable for large families, at Mount Vernon, 30 minutes' ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire at the Mount Vernon Hotel. GEO. GOULD.

TARRYTOWN.—A FEW ADULT BOARDERS will be taken by a lady and her daughter; rooms very pleasant; generous fare. Address M. BRANDT, No. 116 Nassau-st., No. 2, or call on the Postmaster in this village.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED, within one hour of the City, by a gentleman, son and daughter, all adults; also stabling for one horse. Address, stating full particulars, A, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN PROCURE excellent board in a beautiful locality on Staten Island, east side, near the ferry. Boats every hour. Terms moderate. Address W. T., Box 1,660 Post-office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A GENtleman and wife from July 1, within one hour's ride of New-York. Address BOARD, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

GOOD BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—In a private family having an airy house, for four or five persons, at $10 or $12 per week; unexceptionable reference required. Address Box No. 14, for two weeks.

SUMMER HOME—GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT rooms, delightful village, livery, fishing, health and comfort, near Saratoga and Lake George; open July 2. J. H. LANSLEY, Poultney, Vt.

BOARDING—AT UPPER PIERMONT, 10 MINutes' walk from depot; location unsurpassed; rooms large; suitable for families. Inquire of JOHN H. WOOD, Nos. 5 and 7 John-st.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS, 3 MILES north of Peekskill; two rooms at a farmhouse. For further particulars inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A SMALL family at Peekskill. Apply to Mrs. E. CONKLIN, Peekskill, N. Y. Reference G. Inslee, No. 746 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

OAK PARK,
Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of forty acres, situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire of Charles De Revere, newsagent, Tarrytown, or of the proprietor, B. BARNARD, No. 51 Laspenard-st., New-York.

BOARD AT CATTSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Good board for eight persons in a private family at Palenville; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 3 Ferry-st., New-York, or address Mr. L. C. WARD, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—AT THE PARSONage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BEtween 20th and 31st sts., would let, with board, three chambers and parlor until Oct. 1 or 1st May; this offers a good opportunity to a Southern family to escape the annoyances of crowded hotels and boarding-houses and enjoy the comforts of a private residence. Address COMFORT, Box 134 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEmen can occupy a large front room in a quiet private family; healthy locality; 15 minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry; meals at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. Inquire at No. 235 Jay-st., Brooklyn, or in this City at Room No. 11, No. 141 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—HOUSE, LOCATION, rooms, attentions, and home for 3 or 4 persons, with good reference. Call at No. 73½ East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; $9 to $12.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, in a first-class house and location, with best attendance; breakfast if desired. No. 27 East 21st-st., three doors from Broadway.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET ON SECOND floor, front, to a gentleman or party of gentlemen, with or without partial board, No. 38 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—PLEASANT FURnished Rooms for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at No. 150 Waverley-place.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 6 4TH-AV., HANDsomely furnished rooms, single or in suite, with or without board. Gentlemen preferable.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catherine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD LINE.
On and after SATURDAY, June 9, the new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave south side of the pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4½ P. M., connecting with the railroad at Sandy Hook, for the Highlands, Atlantic Hill and Long Branch, and with stages for Squan, Shark River and Deal.
Returning, leave Long Branch at 7 A. M.—stopping each way at the Government Dock at Sandy Hook.
The line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKLAND LAKE.
Steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½, landing at Christopher, 22d, 34th and 152d sts., New-York, Yonkers, Dudley's Grove, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, and Sing Sing.
Returning, leaves Rockland Lake at 2 o'clock.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

NEW-YORK. JUNE.	RED BANK. JUNE.
Saturday, 2, at 9½ A. M.	Friday, 1, at 8 A. M.
Tuesday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 4, at 9 A. M.
Wednesday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Tuesday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 7, at 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Friday, 8, at 11½ A. M.	Thursday, 7, at 2½ P. M.
Saturday, 9, at 4 P. M.	Friday, 8, at 3 P. M.
Monday, 11, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 11, at 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 12, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 12, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 13, at 4 P. M.	Wednesday, 13, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 15, at 7 A. M.	Thursday, 14, at 9 A. M.
Saturday, 16, at 10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.

Cards in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and 535 Hudson-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	7, 10	A.M.	Wednesday,	6, 1½	P.M.
Friday,	8, 10½	A.M.	Thursday,	7, 2½	P.M.
Saturday,	9, 3½	P.M.	Friday,	8, 2½	P.M.
Monday,	11, 3½	P.M.	Monday,	11, 6½	A.M.
Tuesday,	12, 3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	12, 7	A.M.
Wednesday,	13, 3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	13, 7	A.M.
Thursday,	14, 4	P.M.	Thursday,	14, 7	A.M.
Saturday,	16, 10	A.M.	Friday,	15, 9½	A.M.
Sunday,	17, 7	A.M.	Saturday,	16, 1	P.M.
Monday,	18, 7½	A.M.	Sunday,	17, 11½	A.M.

Time Tables at No. 153 West-st., 72 Murray-st., 3d-av., corner 18th-st., 2 Dey-st., and 74 Vesey-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FISHING BANKS.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 11, the commodious and elegantly fitted-up steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, having engaged the best pilot and Cotillon Band in New-York, will run daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, to the Fishing Banks; leaving foot of Essex-st., Jersey City, at 7¼; 22d-st., North River, at 7½; Christopher-st., 8; Dey-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, 8¾. Refreshments of all kinds, bait and tackle, furnished on board.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamboat POMONA will leave Harrison-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at 34th-st. each way.

SUNDAY BOAT!!!—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 40, North River. SUNDAY, June 10, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to R. PHILLIPS, No. 316 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
Enthusiastic welcome of the world-famed
RAVELS.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, FRANCOIS, and YOUNG AMERICA,
THE MARTINETTIS, SIGNORITA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and a company of eminent artists, numbering
FORTY PERSONS.
Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the New-York public these old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvelous career, pre-eminent and glorious renown as the most versatile, accomplished and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT TWO O'CLOCK.
the performance will commence with the Pet of the City,
YOUNG AMERICA,
ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
In which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS,
Never attempted by any artist on the Trapeze,
after which the beautiful Spanish ballet-divertissement of
LA FLEUR DE VALENCE.
In which Senorita PEPITA will appear, assisted by the principal dancers and full corps de ballet.
To conclude with the interesting pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
Pipo......GABRIEL RAVEL.
Fernandes......ANTOINE RAVEL.
Jocko......PAUL MARTINETTI.
IN THE EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
The performance will commence with
YOUNG AMERICA,
ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
The comic pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS.
Bebe......GABRIEL RAVEL.
Milord Lead......ANTOINE RAVEL.
Philippe, Julian and Paul Martinetti as the
THREE ATHLETES.
To conclude with the celebrated pantomime entitled
THE CONTRABANDIST.
Piccolo......FRANCOIS RAVEL.
Change of programme every evening.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN NOW OPEN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THIS SATURDAY, JUNE 9.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MAX MARETZEK,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. EMIL RULLMANN,
JANITOR OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
AT
IRVING HALL,
THIS SATURDAY, JUNE 9,
IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BY AN
UNPRECEDENTED ARRAY OF EMINENT ARTISTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THE MATINEE,
To commence at 1 o'clock.
1. Overture......Zampa......Herold
ORCHESTRA.
2. Preghiera......Nabucco......Verdi
Signor MILLERI.
3. Duo......Semiramis......Rossini
Mlle. POCH and Mme. D'ANGRI.
4. Ballad......Rigoletto......Verd
Sig. MAZZOLENI.
5. Piano-forte Solo...Hungarian Rhapsody......Liszt
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
6. Duet......Crispino......Ricci
Miss C. L. KELLOGG and Sig. BELLINI.
7. March......Prophet......Meyerbeer
ORCHESTRA.
8. Aria......Traviata......Verdi
Sig. BELLINI.
9. Lola......Spanish Song
Mlle. POCH.
10. Aria......Attilla......Verdi
Sig. ANTONUCCI.
11. English Ballad...."The Winds that Waft"...Wallace
Miss C. L. KELLOGG.
12. Rataplan......Malibran
Mme. D'ANGRI.
13. Chorus......Faust......Gounod
Conductors—MAX MARETZEK, CARL BERGMANN, Sig. ABELLO and Sig. ROSA.
PROGRAMME FOR THE EVENING CONCERT.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
1. Overture......William Tell......Rossini
G. W. MORGAN.
2. Aria......La Juive......Halevy
Signor MACCAFERRI.
3. Lied......Widmung......Schumann
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
4. Romanza......Martha......Flotow
Sig. ANASTASI.
5. Fantasia......Vieuxtemps
Mr. THEO. THOMAS.
6. Aria—Una voce......Rossini
Signorina BOSCHETTI.
7. Fantasia—National Airs......Morgan
Mr. G. W. MORGAN.
8. Aria......Trovatore......Verdi
Sig. ORLANDINI.
9 Aria......Prophet......Meyerbeer
Signora POLINI.
10. The Wanderer......Schuberth
CARL FORMES.
11. Lied ("Der Himmel hat")—with Violin Obligato......Kucken
Mme. JOHANNSEN and Mr. THEO. THOMAS.
12. Duet......Favorita......Donizetti
Signorina BOSCHETTI and Sig. ORLANDINI.
Conductors—CARL ANSCHUTZ, Sig. MUZIO and Sig. ROSA.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH,
admitting to either the afternoon or evening concert, may be had at all the principal music-stores, piano warehouses, hotels, and at Irving Hall.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-av. Hotel.
SUCCESS, SUCCESS, SUCCESS.
BARBARA ALLEN, BARBARA ALLEN.
SWEET FACE AT THE WINDOW.
DOCTOR COLTON. DOCTOR COLTON.
Happy Times for All.
EXCISE VERSUS LIQUOR DEALER.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL be held at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 13. Tickets 30 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery. Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane. Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. MANCHES RElieves at one interview, with or without medicines. The Persian Drops never fail. Price $5 by mail, or at office No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $3 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor, himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the world-famed
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her original character of
TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
To be seen at all hours.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those kings of the forest.
A splendid collection of
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES.
comprising figures of celebrated
UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION. SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE POPULAR FAVORITE,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
SATURDAY, June 9.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
OF
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
THIS EVENING
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Will appear for the last time as
DOCTOR SAVAGE,
In his own Five Act Comedy entitled
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. W. S. Andrews, Miss Prentice, Miss Mary Carr, Mrs. Walcot, in the cast.
MONDAY, JUNE 11,
JOHN BROUGHAM WILL APPEAR AS
CORYDON FOXGLOVE,
In his own comedy entitled
FLIES IN THE WEB,
And in the famous farce of
HIS LAST LEGS.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
The grand drama of
CAPTAIN MACHEATH.
Nautical drama of
YANKEE JACK.
Comic drama of
STATE SECRETS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING
as Jenny Lind and
the Dumb Boy of Manchester.
Mr. G. L. FOX and his Brother CHARLES
as Les Deux Fugitifs.
Mr. W. H. WHALLEY in "The Veteran."

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE—14th-st., near 6th-av.
IMMENSE SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES.
LAST NIGHT OF THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
By Julius Eichberg.
MISS RICHINGS, MR. SEGUIN,
MISS ZELDA HARRISON, MR. PEAKES,
MRS. MOZART, MR. KETCHUM,
MR. WILEY.
JULIUS EICHBERG......Conductor.
Performances THIS SATURDAY at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
On MONDAY, at the theatre, 14th-st.
Doors open at 7½; performances to commence at 8¼.
Tickets for sale at the theatre from 8½ A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., and at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.
Tickets for Brooklyn for sale at the Academy, and at Sackett, McKay & Lord's, No. 27 Pine-st.
THE ROSE OF CASTILE will be produced early in the coming week.

WALLACK'S.
SUMMER SEASON.
MONDAY, JUNE 11, AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
the popular Comedian, in
IRISH COMEDY,
SONGS AND DANCES.
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
HANDY ANDY.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
COMMENCING ON MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 11.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally that the first of his
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
at the above-named beautiful and favorably-known resort,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY EVE'G, JUNE 11.
These Concerts will be given during the Summer season
EVERY EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
except on Saturdays, when
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
will be given, to begin at 4 o'clock.
The programme will be mostly of a popular character.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEASON TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS EACH,
admitting to the entire series during three months, may be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at the Terrace Garden.

FALK'S BELVIDERE LION PARK,
8th-av. and 110th-st. Entrance for carriages on 110th-st.
THIS SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866,
GRAND ORCHESTRA CONCERT,
to begin at 4 o'clock P. M., under the direction of
Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
Among other pieces, the following beautiful and favorite *morceaux* will be performed:
Overture, "Merry Wives."—Nicolai.
Selections from the "Huguenots."
Potpourri, "The Merry Figaro," by Haum.
Echo Galop by Carl Bergmann.
ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.
Refreshments of the greatest variety and of choice quality.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
EVERY EVENING,
THE NAIAD QUEEN.
GORGEOUS SCENERY.
FULL CORPS DE BALLET, AND
COMBINATION STAR COMPANY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
TWO HOURS OF CONTINUED LAUGHTER.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

BANJO INSTRUCTION—BY H. C. DOBSON, the most scientific performer and skillful teacher living; the pupil guaranteed perfection in one course of lessons. No. 681 Broadway.

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INSTRUCTION.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK.
Mrs. EDDINS offers to teach for half the usual prices various ornamental branches, the profits of which will be appropriated to the establishment of a paper to be devoted to literature and religion. Call at Cooper Institute next Monday morning and see specimens.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N.Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

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TO PARENTS OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.—The undersigned conduct an Institute for Deaf and Dumb Children, in which the pupils learn to speak by articulation and to understand whatever is spoken to them. B. & G. ENGELSMANN, No. 89 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

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"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
For supplying schools and families with Teachers.
For representing teachers who seek positions.
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Send for circular explaining plan and terms.
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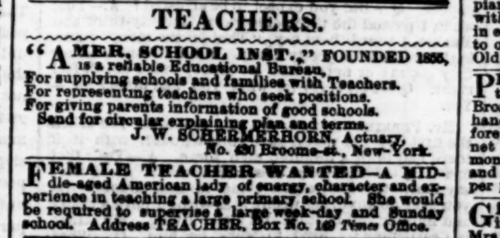

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AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager......J. H. Selwyn
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who, having recovered from her severe indisposition, will appear for a brief Summer season
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in a new Drama adapted expressly for her by Mr. GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, from the celebrated and latest novel of
CHARLES DICKENS, Esq.,
entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY by HAYES.
NEW MUSIC by BAKER.
AND THE FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST:
Rokesmith (his first appearance)......Mr. J. W. Albaugh
Nicodemus Boffin, Esq......Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Silas Wegg......Mr. G. Fawcett Rowe
Eugene Wrayburn......Mr. G. C. Boniface
Mortimer Lightwood......Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Bradley Headstone......Mr. G. W. Garrison
Reginald Wilfer......Mr. G. S. Karnes
Gaffer Hexham......Mr. C. H. Morton
Rogue Riderhood......Mr. J. B. Studley
Mr. Venus......Mr. T. J. Hind
Charley Hexham......Miss Louisa Myers
George Sampson......Mr. E. Gillets
Bella Wilfer......Mrs. John Wood
Lizzie Hexham......Miss Kate Newton
Mrs. Boffin......Mrs. Amilie Harris
Mrs. Wilfer......Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Lavinia (her first appearance)......Miss Marie Glover
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Open at 7½ o'clock. Begin at 8.
SATURDAY, June 9,
LAST NIGHT OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON and of
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
with beautiful scenery, original music, and great cast.
The Summer Season will be inaugurated
MONDAY, June 11,
by the
THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular and talented Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations, assisted by
MISS ROSA COOKE,
and a talented company.
The initial performance will consist of Powers' celebrated comic drama of
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paudeen O'Rafferty......Mr. DAN. BRYANT
in which he will sing the "Flaming O'Flanigans," "Pat Molloy," and dance an Irish Reel with Miss Rosa Cooke.
Concluding with the great Bryant Specialty,
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy......Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "The Darling Ould Stick," and an Irish Jig.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, June 9, at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MELLE PATEL.
LES MYSTERES DE L'ETE.
Comedy Vaudeville, in 5 acts, by Lambert Thiboust.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonvilles.)

TO THE PUBLIC.
Through the kindness of Dr. Grant, proprietor of the Odell Organ, who will allow the instrument to remain another week in Irving Hall,
ONE MORE SACRED CONCERT
Will be given on
SUNDAY EVENING, June 10, 1866,
when the following artists will assist in a brilliant programme:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano;
Miss MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste,
(Pupil of Mr. Appy;)
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor;
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone;
Mr. JULES LUMBARD, Basso;
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist;
Mr. W. R. JOHNSON, Organist;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

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THE ATTENTION OF PICTURE DEALers, frame manufacturers and others requiring pictures is particularly called to the large stock of engravings, prints and lithographs, printed and published by us, colored and plain. The trade, agents and canvassers furnished at prices lower than at any other establishment in the United State, and unequal in style and finish. Catalogues on application, inclosing postage stamp. KIMMEL & FORSTER,
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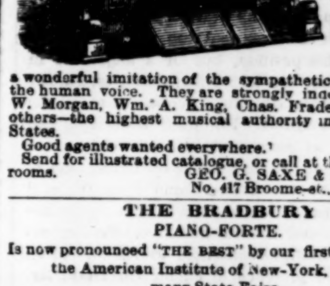

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The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

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We invite those who are about purchasing to call and examine our new scale pianos. We sell on monthly payments on liberal terms, so as to enable all to purchase. A few fine second-hand pianos for sale.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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No. 99 Prince-st., New-York, near Broadway.

MANNER & CO. HAVE REMOVED their manufactory and warerooms to No. 187 Bowery, above Delancy-st., and are now prepared to furnish their various styles of Grand, Square and Upright ARION PIANO-FORTES at retail and to the trade. These pianos are constructed of the best-seasoned materials, with all the latest improvements, and warranted equal in every respect to the best manufactured. Pianos made to order with any style of case that may be desired. Old pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to rent.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

GEN. SCOTT'S FUNERAL MARCH—NOW in press, and will be issued this week. Composed by Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST, author of "Lincoln's Funeral March," which has become immensely popular. Price 30 cents, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

CARD.—THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CHAMBERS & GABLER having expired, I will continue the business of manufacturing pianos at my new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts. EMIL GABLER, manufacturer of piano-fortes, No. 140 Centre-st., New-York.

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Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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A FAMILY WILL SELL THEIR MAGnificent rosewood pianoforte at a sacrifice; 7-octave overstrung bass, iron frame, best; make and nearly new. Apply at No. 357 East 10th-st.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class pianos for sale on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' extensive manufactories, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE DEERING MURDER.

Execution of Anton Probst at Philadelphia.

History of the Crime and the Criminal—His Arrest, Trial and Conviction.

His Final Confession—Letters to His Parents.

Full Particulars of the Execution.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Friday, June 8, 1866.

Probst the murderer is dead.

With comparative ease he shuffled off his mortal and disreputable coil this morning, at 10:45 o'clock, in the presence of the Philadelphia authorities, the few invited guests and the chroniclers of the press. Half a beast, he has never indicated an appreciation of the magnitude of his crime; wholly devoid of sensitiveness, he at no time manifested a dislike to talk or hear about it. For such a thing it was difficult to feel pity or sympathy. His confinement wore upon him somewhat, but so it would upon a buzzard or a hungry snake; his death was easy, so that any physical pain was out of the question, and his ugly carcase swung in the morning breeze, a target for the shaft of humanity that wondered at the Divine purpose which included its creation in the great underlying "plan" which theologians teach us was made before Time commenced its cycles, or chaos even excited the curiosity of the most intelligent cherubim.

Opinions differ, we know, as to the intelligence and moral sense of the individual who coolly slew and chopped and hacked the eight members of the Deering family, but so far as we are concerned, the opinion formed at the outset has been confirmed, and we have no doubt that Probst was as destitute of brain as he was of heart.

On the 11th of April last the people of this City were startled by the newspaper extras that filled the streets, giving the rough outlines of a great crime that had that morning been discovered. Then the activity of the telegraph sped the fearful word through the length and breadth of the land, and ere twenty-four hours had passed, there was not an intelligent person within reach of the omnipresent Press that had not learned of the bloody Deering murder; of the eight stark and mutilated corpses found in the farmer's barn and premises; of the gray-haired father, the venerable mother, the loving brothers and sisters, the little infant pet of all; of the ruthless violence done to these, who, with their faithful servant, lay weltering in their crusted blood.

Investigation showed that by some person or persons a most terrible and fiendish murder had been committed, but there were few traces by which to discover the perpetrators.

The cunning of the detectives and the stupidity of the criminal soon conjointly lodged a man named Anton Probst in the county jail, about which the enraged populace beat like foaming waves, boiling with anger, and hissing threats of summary vengeance against the life of this singular destroyer of their species.

The operation of the law was speedy.

The prisoner had no friends: his trial was delayed by no sophistry; no pliant Justice ignored duty in his behalf, and in a very few days he was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

The result of the trial seemed to produce but little effect upon the man. His appetite and sleep were as good as usual; his leering eye and pouting lip were unaltered; his manner was as quiet and undemonstrative as ever. A good Catholic clergyman, Rev. Father Gunther, was constant in his attendance upon him, and spent many weary days of prayer and labor in the vain endeavor to bring the convict to a realization of his position, but for a long time in vain. On Sunday, the 6th of May, however, Probst indicated to Father Gunther his desire to tell the truth about the murders. His prior statements had been regarded as untruthful, and no reliance was placed upon them. He had admitted killing one of the family, but laid the greater blame upon the soul of a mythical companion, who was to turn up in the course of time and confess his share. Finding deception of no avail, he consented to tell all, and on Tuesday, in the presence of Father Gunther, Mr. Perkins and Dr. Clapp, he confessed that he alone was responsible for the entire diabolism. His counsel and the Press were notified of the fact, and Chief-Detective Franklin, accompanied by a few members of the Press, went to his cell, for the purpose of obtaining a formal and

PERSONAL CONFESSION.

Mr. Franklin introduced the conversation by remarking: "So, Probst, you have concluded, at last, to tell the whole story of the murder?" "Yes," said the prisoner. Q.—You thought over the murder for some time, didn't you? A.—Oh, yes. Q.—You had seen Mr. Deering count money? A.—Yes. Q.—You made up your mind to kill him? A.—Yes, at the first chance. Q.—Were you ever in the road, waiting for him? A.—No. Q.—Did you say anything to Carey about it? A.—No. Q.—Did you say anything to Carey about the money in the house? A.—No. Q.—Did you have any conversation at all on the subject with Carey? A.—No. Q.—When did you come to this country? A.—In 1863; I landed at Castle Garden; came on the ship *Columbus*; I am from Bremen, and am 25 years old; was in New-York two hours before I enlisted; I landed on the 9th of May, and went into the Twelfth New-York Cavalry; stayed in camp five weeks, and then went to Washington; after that I deserted and went to Baltimore, and from there to Philadelphia and to New-York; next I enlisted in the Forty-first New-York Regiment, (Infantry,) and was sent to South Carolina, and served on Folly Island; stayed there nine months, and got orders to come to Washington; there I took my musket and everything and left. [Smiling.] Q.—You deserted again? A.—Yes; I was stopped, but I told them I was not a soldier, and was going to work; was arrested at Baltimore and taken to the Provost-Marshal's office and kept for five days; they asked me what regiment I belonged to, and I told them I was not a soldier; they let me go, and I came to Philadelphia and stopped in Carpenter-street below Broad; stayed there a couple of times and then went to Chris. Moore's, in Front-street; he took me to West Chester, and I enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was discharged on the 28th of May, 1865, at Richmond; came to Fortress Monroe, then to Baltimore and to Philadelphia, and went to Chris. Moore's and got my bounty; I spent that money in about fourteen days, and then went to New-York; went to Greenwich-street; was there in June, 1865. Q.—Your name is registered there on the 6th of June; what name did you give—your right name? A.—Yes, I suppose so. Q.—Don't you remember writing your name? A.—No. Q.—Where did you go then? A.—I went to Hoboken, to New-street, and got work; after that I came to Philadelphia and went again to Chris. Moore, and stopped there two or three days; I looked for work, and got it at a sugar factory in St. John-street. Q.—Did you give your right name then, or that of Jacob Ganter? A.—I gave my right name. Q.—Was it not at Lovering's? A.—I don't know. Q.—Was it near a church? A.—Yes. Q.—The work was too hot for you? A.—Yes; I was there about eight weeks; left there, and for some time had a room with another man at Third and Brown-streets; never went to any other sugar factory; never worked at Gillespie's; I went to an employment office, and they sent me to Maryland to pick peaches, and I stayed there two weeks and got sick with the fever; came back to Philadelphia and went to the Soldiers' Home in Christian-street; stayed there fifteen days, and when I got well I went to Chris. Moore's, and then went to West Chester. Q.—Did you work in New-Jersey? A.—No. Q.—When did you come back? A.—In November; went to Chris. Moore's, and stayed there eight or ten days, and got sick. Q.—How did you spend all your money—your bounty? A.—(smiling,) Drinking beer. Q.—Any other way—with females? Probst merely smiled in answer to this question, and continued: As my money was out I thought the best thing I could do was to go to the almshouse; got a ticket at Third and Brown; left the almshouse about the 1st of December; I worked in the kitchen. Q.—I want you to come to the first time you got to Mr. Deering's? A.—Oh, I forgot that; after I got back from Maryland I traveled around the country, and was sick, and came to Chris. Moore's, and looked around for work, and came across Mr. Deering. Q.—Mr. Deering didn't look for you? A.—No. Q.—What did he say to you? A.—I got there in the morning, about 8 o'clock, and he was not there, and his woman was alone, and I asked her if she wanted a man to work; she told me yes, but her husband was not in, and would be in the evening; I went back to the city, and went down again in the evening, about 5:30 o'clock, and he (Deering) was there, and he said yes, he wanted one, and he promised me $15 a month; I stayed there about three weeks; it was three or four days before the month was up. Q.—How did you come to leave? A.—It rained very hard one day and he sent me out in the field, and I didn't want to go, and I said, "You pay me off and I'll away," and he said "all right," Q.—During all the time you were there you saw him counting a great deal of money? A.—Yes; when I left I got on the cart and rode up to the city with Cornelius; then went to Chris. Moore's and stayed there three or four days, and then went to the country, into West Chester; came back and went to Chris. Moore's and stayed there ten or fourteen days; attended his horse and wagon; then went to the almshouse and worked in the cook-house until the 14th of February; gave my right name there; got a ticket to leave, and didn't go back; stayed two days at Chris. Moore's and one day at Leckfeldt's, and left a carpet-bag there, with a couple of shirts, a pair of pants, and a pair of boots and a necktie; stayed at his house one day and then went to Mr. Deering's; it was Friday evening, in February. Q.—What did you tell them? A.—I told them I had no work and no money, and I wanted some work. Q.—Did you tell them anything about your being to Germany? A.—Yes, I told them I had been there, and I told them I had walked all the way from New-York. Q.—You made up your mind, when you went back, to get some of Deering's money? A.—Yes. Q.—Did you ever go to the drove-yard with Deering? A.—Yes. Q.—How often? A.—Four times. Q.—Did you make any acquaintances there? A.—Oh! I guess so. Q.—Who? A.—Some men who wanted me to go to work. Q.—When you went back you made up your mind to get the money? A.—Yes. Q.—How did you plan this thing? A.—I planned it a good many times—whenever I got a chance. Q.—Did you think of the murder? A.—Never thought of that until the morning before. Q.—Did you try any way to get this money before? A.—No.

Mr. Perkins—You told me something about eight days before the murder, what was that—you thought of murdering the man? A.—About eight days before I did think of killing the whole family. Q.—What was your first plan? A.—I thought I would kill them, as I could get the money in that way. Q.—You thought of killing them in the morning? A.—Yes, as they came down stairs. Q.—Did you have an ax there at any time? Q.—How was it you did not do it then? A.—My heart failed me, and I could not do it. Q.—Was Deering always at home in the evening? A.—Yes. Q.—How about this morning? A.—It was dark and raining, and Cornelius and me went to the meadow; Mr. Deering had gone to the city; then I made up my mind to do this. Q.—Had you made up your mind to kill Deering when he came home? A.—Yes. Q.—Was the money in the house? A.—I didn't know; Cornelius and I went to work about eight o'clock; Mr. Deering went away before that, and said he would be back about one o'clock; Carey and me were at work in the meadow, about one hundred yards from the haystack; we took the horse and cart. Q.—What did you take to kill him? A.—The big axe, to cut roots. Q.—Were you down in the ditch or on the bank? A.—Under the big tree; he was sitting down under that tree and I stood behind him, and I got the axe; he was talking about work; I could not do it, and I drew back two or three times before I could do it, and then I struck him on the left side. Q.—Did he halloo? A.—No; after he fell I gave him two or three more blows, and then I cut his throat. Q.—Did he bleed much? A.—Yes; then I put him in the cart. Q.—Did he have that strap around him then? A.—Yes; he had that all the time. Q.—Was this not in view of Mr. Wild's house? A.—Yes. Q.—Were you not afraid of them seeing it? A.—Oh, I looked over there first; I took the cart and hauled him to the hayrick and covered him up. Q.—Was there blood in the cart? A.—Yes; but I took some hay and wiped it off. Q.—What next? A.—I then went to the house with the horse and cart; this was after 10 o'clock; I put a little wood on the cart when I drove to the house, and I left the cart standing there, and went over to the stable and got the other ax and hammer, and put them in the corner near the door, and then I came over to the house again. Q.—Had you any blood on you then? A.—A little; but I took a little hay and wiped it off; when I got to the house Mrs. Dearing was at the ditch with a bucket getting water; but I told Johnny (the oldest boy) to come to the stable to help me; well, he comes, and I took him inside the door and got the little axe, and, as soon as he got in, I knocked him down, and he fell inside. Q.—Did he halloo? A.—No: after he fell I gave him one or two more blows, and cut his throat. Q.—What did you do with him? A.—Hid him there with hay, and took a little hay and wiped the blood up; I then took the axe and put it in its place in the corner, and then came out and told Mrs. Dearing there was something the matter with the little horse—that he was loose, and I could not tie him myself; she came in two or three minutes. Q.—What did she say? A.—Nothing; she came inside the stable; I was inside, and I hit her on the head, and she fell into the stable. Q.—Did she cry out? A.—No, Q.—What did you do with her? A.—Pulled her in the little barn; I got in first, and pulled her by the shoulders; then I went to get the other boy (Thomas.) Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him his mother wanted to see him; he came right along; I walked ahead of him, and when he got in I knocked him on the head. Q.—Did he cry out? A.—No. Q.—How many times did you hit him? A.—Well, I hit him one, and after that I hit him again; then I left the ax in the same place, and went over to the house and took Annie, and told her her mother wanted to see her; at the same time I took the baby on my arm, and Annie walked alongside of me to the stable; I put the baby on the floor, on the hay, and took Annie inside; Annie looked around for her mother. Q.—Did she ask for her mother? A.—(Smiling.) I was too much in a hurry. (Meaning, no doubt, that he did not give her time to ask.) Q.—Well, what did you do? A.—I knocked her down and cut her throat, and then I took the baby and cut it; then I took the ax and put it on the bench under the porch, where it was always kept; then I went to the house and took the horse from the cart and put him in the stable, and then went back to the house and stayed there waiting for Mr. Dearing. Q.—You did not search the house then? A.—No; Mr. Dearing came about half-past one o'clock; I saw him coming from the window down stairs, and saw Miss Dolan with him. Q.—Then you were worried? A.—Yes; I went outside and waited until they came; when he stepped out of the wagon I told him that the steer was sick in the stable and I wanted him to come and look at it. Q.—What became of Miss Dolan? A.—She went into the house; then I went into the stable and he came, and I took the ax right behind him and hit him in the middle of the stable and knocked him down on his face; used the small axe; when he was down I turned him over and gave him one or two more hits, and then cut his throat. Q.—Did he make any noise; A.—No; he said nothing except when I first spoke to him he said the steer did not look so bad in the morning. Q.—What next? A.—I put a little hay over him, and I came out and left him in the same place behind the door; Miss Dolan called me and said that the horse could not stand, and she said: "Anton, take the horse out;" I told her that Mr. Dearing wanted to see her over in the stable; she came and she asked me where Mrs. Dearing and the children were; I told her they were in the stable; she walked into the stable, and I took the hammer in my left hand, about five or six feet inside the door, and I hit her once on the head, and she fell right on his (Dearing's) face; then I took the little ax and chopped her neck; then I shut the stable-door, and took the watch and big pocket-book from Dearing, and I took the little purse from Miss Dolan; then I took Mr. Dearing and put him where you found him, and then Miss Dolan, and I covered them with hay; I then came out and shut the door and brought the horse over to the stable and gave him plenty of hay, and I gave the same to all the horses, as much as I could, and then I shut the door and went to the house and shut the door and fastened it, and I looked all around; I took out the pocket-book to see what money I had; the big book you found in the house had $10 in greenbacks and two $2 notes, counterfeits, and one $3; that was all the money; then I looked at Miss Dolan's purse, and saw nothing but the postage stamps. Q.—Are you certain of that? A.—Yes; I would not lie now; I left the watch and pocket-book on the table and went up stairs, and I found a pocket-book in the bed where he slept, a $3 note and 65 cents in change; found the revolvers; the small one was loaded; took the revolvers down and put them under the other things; then I went up stairs again and looked all through, and could not find anything; so I took the shirt, pants and vest of Mr. Dearing down stairs; then shaved myself with Mr. Dearing's razor, washed and dressed myself, and put Mr. Dearing's clothes on; then I ate some bread and butter, and went up stairs and looked all around again, but could find nothing; then I put everything in the carpet-bag and made ready to go away; when Miss Dolan went inside she took off her furs and put them on the bed. Q.—How late did you stay? A.—Until about half-past six o'clock. Q.—Did anybody come then? A.—No, I didn't see any one. Q.—What had you in the house in case anybody came? A.—Nothing. Q.—When you left, which way did you go? A.—By the Point House road; I left the door of the barn open, so that the cattle could get away.

Mr. Perkins—Before you left you gave the chickens feed? A.—Yes.

Mr. Franklin—What about the water for the horses; you forgot that? A.—Yes. Q.—Well, go on. A.—When I left one of the dogs went with me. Q.—Did he follow you of his own accord, or did you coax him? A.—No. Q.—Did any of the dogs follow you around the barn when you were doing all this? A.—No. Q.—How did you get up to town? A.—I came up in a Third-street car, and that is the way I got rid of the dog; I got out of the car at Callowhill-street and went to Leckfeldt's; I had the valise with me and an umbrella.

Probst then gave his wanderings around Front-street, exactly as the witnesses detailed on the stand during the trial. He then continued: On Thursday night I went out Market-street. Q.—What for? A.—To go to the country. Q.—What for? A.—I was going through the whole country. Q.—Why—did you feel bad? A.—Yes. Q.—Had you seen the news in the papers? A.—Yes. Q.—Did you look at the paper every day to see? A.—Yes. Q.—When did you see it first? A.—On Thursday morning, in the German papers. Q.—Did you expect to be arrested? A.—Yes; when I passed the three officers at Twenty-third and Market, I heard them say, "That is the man," [smiling] but I walked pretty sharp. I didn't care whether they got me or not; I had no money and I didn't feel right. Q.—Felt sorry for what you had done? A.—Yes.

Mr. Perkins—Anton, you said that after you killed the first boy you would have gone through with it if there had been a hundred men there. A.—Yes; that is so. Q.—They always treated you well? A.—I can't say that. Q.—Before you came to this country did you ever do anything wrong? A.—No; I have a father and mother and brother and sister living. My father is a carpenter; I used to work for him. Q.—What brought you to this country? Did you have any trouble there? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Perkins—He says he thought this was the best country.

Probst—Yes, that is so.

Q. Why did you say there was another man in this? A.—I was afraid.

Mr. Perkins—He says he was afraid the mob would be too strong for the Police.

Probst—That is it.

Q.—You are satisfied that you had a fair trial? A.—Yes. Q.—What did you do with the silver watch? A.—I told you that I sold it at Second and Poplar. Q.—We went there, but couldn't find it. A.—I can't help that; I sold it there and got two dollars for it. Q.—What else beside what was found with you did you get? A.—Nothing. Q.—When did you take the boots off of Mr. Dearing? A.—Before I pulled him up to the crib. Q.—Before you killed Miss Dolan? A.—Yes, and hid them in the hay. Q.—Why did you take them off? A.—I thought there was something in them. Q.—Money? A.—Yes. Q.—None of these people hallooed? A.—None. Q.—Didn't the little boy throw up his arm to save himself? A.—No; Miss Dolan threw up her hands. Q.—Didn't she say something—didn't she say "Oh!"? A.—No. Q.—Did the baby cry? A.—No. Q.—Why did you kill the baby? A.—Because I was afraid it would cry and make a noise. Q.—But the baby was cut more than the others. A.—Well, I was in a hurry, and I didn't look where I cut her. Q.—All the time you were in the army were you ever in a fight? A.—Yes, on James Island. Q.—You lost your thumb by your own musket? A.—Yes. I was dozing on picket and fell and my thumb was over the muzzle when the gun went off.

During this prolonged conversation,

PROBST'S DEMEANOR

was quiet, undemonstrative, cool and unembarrassed. The presence of his fellow-beings in no way disconcerted him, nor was he in any way abashed. He was a cheerful-minded youth when not sanguinary, and quite frequently, during the foregoing recital, varied the expression of his ugly countenance by a grin which he doubtless intended for a smile, which served the purpose of indicating his utter senselessness and brutality. He reclined uncouthly but easily upon his bed, and twirled a rosary about his stubby fingers with careless and graceless freedom. To do the man justice, I must say that he had no apparent desire to conceal or cover any part of his crime. He cared nothing for the bloody reminiscence—for the crying baby, the shrieking maiden, the horrified woman or the stricken man—it was all the same to him; the eight were dead, he was *en route* for the bourne, and all he had to do until the hour of ten on the 8th of June was to tend with jealous care his brutal body. Clergymen visited him in numbers, they talked at him, prayed at him, and argued at him; they could do nothing with him, and all assertions to the contrary are the normal offspring of the sickly sentimentality that of late years seeks to envelop the mental, moral and physical deformities of all human-brutes with a shroud of religious palaver, as senseless and hypocritical as it is weak and transparent. About the time when his "deep religious convictions" became first apparent to the tender-hearted gentlemen who carefully guarded and fattened him, Probst wrote the following

LETTER TO HIS PARENTS.

Philadelphia, 18th of April, 1866.

Dear Parents, Brothers and Sister: I write to you now for the last time, and desire to inform you of the terrible fate which has befallen me. I have now got so far in America, that, with a companion from the Canton Schaffhausen, I deprived of life an entire family, consisting of eight persons. Although I was taken on the third day after the fearful occurrence, and now do not know on what day I must die, they have not as yet caught the one who was with me. At first I did not wish to write to you any more, but I could not bring it over my heart; I felt that I must let you know of the awful murder. No doubt, it will be a matter of surprise to you to know how I could have fallen so low. I will tell you.

Immediately upon my arrival in this country I became a soldier, in which position I heard nothing but cursing and swearing, and soon became a sharer in every wickedness. When, then, I was freed from the army, I gave myself up to evil companionship, and to every sort of licentiousness, and thus I soon reached such a pitch that I no longer believed in God nor in anything. Now, I humbly ask you all to forgive me, and do not take the matter too much at heart. It has happ ned, and we can now no longer change it; therefore, I only ask your forgiveness once again. I beg of you, pray, pray for me, for I greatly need it. When I only think how good and kind you always were to me, and how happy and comfortable I always was while I was with you; and now I have sunk so low that here, in the years of my youth, I must die on the gallows, I would desire but one more hour to spend with you, then I would willingly die. When I think of you at home; father, mother, brothers, and little sister Mary, my senses almost leave me. But it has once happened, and now I can no longer remedy it. Once again I ask your pardon. Do not let this trouble crush you. I only beg of you, help me by your prayers, help me as much as you can.

I will now close my letter with many thousand greetings. I have been

Your ungrateful son and brother,

ANTON PROBST.

P. S.—Once more I ask you all, forgive me! I wish you much happiness, and many blessings, and pray for me.

I hardly know which to admire the most—the child-like simplicity with which he chronicles his "depriving" this family of life, the accuracy with which he details the number, or the lie by which he seeks to lay the blame, or a part of it, on his mythical friend. From this time down to the last, Probst maintained to the world an unchanged front. His confessors think that he was affected by his approaching fate, and others say that he became mentally nervous; my own impression is, that if he had been uninfluenced by the continuous hammering of his spiritual advisers he would have been more than human, and that what they have mistaken for repentance, religious fervor and a desire for holiness, was but the very natural demonstration of an exceedingly weak mind after weeks of unaccustomed pressure. The

STATEMENT OF HIS CONFESSOR,

the Rev. Father Gauther, a clergyman universally respected here, will be read with interest in this connection:

"He is very cheerful, and realizes his last hour in a truly Christian spirit. He never said he was sorry he murdered everybody but Mr. Deering. If he could undo it, he would do so. He is truly penitent. He trusts in the mercy of Jesus Christ his Saviour. He told me to-day, 'If God will only accept what little sacrifice I can make,' meaning his life, the hardships of prison, and the anxiety, 'as an atonement for my awful crime, this would make me exceedingly happy.'

"Of course I officially assured him of that; the infinite mercy of God. He reads religious books all the day allowed to himself.

"He is a splendid reader in German. He has had a first-rate education, such as could be received in the ordinary villages of Germany by one whose trade was a carpenter.

"He says he never did anything wrong at home, and that is borne out by his friends who knew him from childhood. He is naturally kind. In regard to the murder he got the one idea in his mind, and it preyed on him. The eight murders were all one act to him.

"He experiences the power of prayer. He says he can pray now three or four hours without the least distraction. The officers of the prison could not refuse their respect to him. On account of his behavior in the prison they respect him.

"He reads German religious works; one book in particular, peculiarly appropriate to men in circumstances like his, a book of religious instruction and a couple of prayer-books.

The Book of Books indicates to us all that such judgments as are desirable will be passed elsewhere and by a Supreme Power, so I will defer any expression of opinion. If Probst was sincerely penitent, I am heartily glad; he certainly ought to be. If he was really a religious man, I am likewise glad; but I honestly trust such "evidences of piety" as he exhibited may be few and far between.

The day before he died he wrote a

LAST LETTER TO HIS PARENTS,

as follows:

Philadelphia, June 7, 1866.

Dear Parents, Brothers and Sister: I do not know whether or not you received my last letter, in which I sent you the sad intelligence of my fate. I desire to write to you once again, to inform you how I have spent my time here in prison. I have now spent eight weeks in this cell, and have endeavored to prepare for my death as well as I possibly could. The clergyman has visited me every day, and has instructed me well. I have several times confessed and received holy communion. Besides this, many prayers are offered up for me throughout the entire city, and therefore I am now so cheerful and consoled that I can gladly offer up my life as an atonement for my fearful crime. I trust that you also will be consoled and cheerful as I am. The clergymen will send you all the particulars of my death. I only entreat you all, pray for me. Have the holy sacrifice of Mass offered up frequently for the repose of my poor soul. Joseph Wächter has also visited me several times during my imprisonment. He will send you my picture and a lock of my hair. The eighth of June has been appointed as the day of my death, and *to-morrow* will be the eighth of June; on which I am ready to offer up my life with greatest joy for my sins. I trust to meet you all in eternity, in a happier and better place, and this hope makes me rejoice with my whole heart. I will now close my letter with many thousand greetings to all of you. I send a most heartfelt farewell! May we meet again, in a better world. ANTON PROBST."

On Thursday his faithful priest continued with him until a late hour, received his final confession, granted him absolution, and comforted him as only such can comfort. Probst slept like a top all night. That was his way. He probably slept as well and as peacefully the night after the octagonal murder as he did when he was a little boy across the water, and the mere fact of the near approach of death would not be apt to annoy a man who had introduced the grim monster on so many occasions to others in a moment of surprise. However, the fact was that he slept well, and woke early this morning as bright as possible and as undemonstrative as usual. He fasted until the arrival of his religious advisers, when he partook of the Holy Communion and listened attentively to long and earnest petitions in his behalf before the Throne of Grace, after which, in a calm and philosophical, or stolid, according to belief, mood, he ate a hearty breakfast.

THE EXECUTION

was conducted in the most decorous style of Philadelphian propriety by Sheriff Henry C. Howell, to whom the Press are under great obligation for courteous treatment and exhaustive professional facilities. The gallows, which was the same that was used in the execution of Langfeldt, the Skupinski brothers, Arthur Spring, Peter Mattocks and Thos. J. Armstrong, was a very simple, but a most effective contrivance, the entire floor giving way in an instant upon the removal of a supporting prop. It was erected in the extreme northwestern part of the yard of the prison, at the end of the north corridor, on the convict side of the prison. Sheriff Howell chose this location in order to prevent the prisoners in the cells from witnessing the execution, and also to shut it out from a view from surrounding elevations. It was put up on Thursday afternoon, and the blows struck by the workmen could be distinctly heard by the prisoner in his cell.

At a little after 10 o'clock Sheriff Howell and the spectators reached the prison and notified the prisoner and his attendants that he was prepared to execute the sentence of the law and awaited their pleasure. Shortly after this the Sheriff was called, and, having entered the cell, said, substantially:

"Anton, I am here for the purpose of performing the unpleasant duty of executing the punishment which the law has imposed for the offence of which you have been convicted. Your excellent religious advisers inform me that you are quite ready."

To this Probst replied briefly: "That is so."

The condemned was plainly dressed in a coarse shirt, a pair of gray prison trowsers and heavy brogans. Being ready and entirely careless as to time, Probst indicated his desire to proceed. The Sheriff then formed the procession, and in decorous solemnity the little cortege moved along the corridor to the yard, thence to the foot of the scaffold's stair.

Probst and his Holy Father stepped upon the fatal plank.

Nothing was said aloud; no word distinctly caught the ear of the most acute, but only the sweet, low murmuring of the priestly prayer, that begged the way to Heaven, in behalf of the miserable murderer who, manacled, waited for his doom.

For once Probst seemed cognizant of the gravity of his position, but that he at all appreciated the magnitude of his crime, or the horror of his fate, I shall never believe. He didn't laugh, nor giggle, nor act unseemly: but, on the other hand, he didn't indicate in eye or manner a sober, solid dread of physical death or hope of spiritual life. He was *not* a man, he was *sui generis* a—Probst.

The praying was done, and the law began to act. Having shaken hands with the victim, Sheriff Howell pulled a white cap over his eyes, and stepped from the plank.

At a signal from the priest, while the face of the condemned was turned toward the sky, the Sheriff pulled the cord, the drop fell, and with a thud the heavy mass bounded toward the sod.

A fall of three feet broke the bull-like neck, and in a few moments, while the senseless flesh swayed to and fro, life passed away, and naught remained except an unclaimed corpse, for whose dissection the surgeons' knives were sharp and waiting.

Over the final scene—the necessary disrespect shown by the anatomical speculators of the medical staff, we gladly drop the curtain.

To the sheriff and his courteous deputies we are under many obligations for assistance rendered us in a duty by no means pleasant, but a duty none the less imperative—that of depicting the crime, habit and death of one of the great criminals of the world—the greatest of the nineteenth century, that this continent has yet to blush for. DIABOLUS.

Stevens and Retaliation—Seward and Reconciliation.

From the Washington Republican.

Eighteen hundred years ago the Saviour of men, speaking as "never man spake," denounced the Jewish law, which demanded "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." He substituted for the doctrine of revenge the teachings of forgiveness and forbearance. And during the centuries which lie between the planting of the germs of Christian civilization on the shores of Galilee to the hour of its present vast dominion, the world has been a mighty theatre, in which Christian ideas have striven against the heathen and hierarchic spirit of retaliation.

History in all ages tells one unvarying story of honor for the ruler, and prosperity for the empire or nation, that cultivated the spirit of peace at home and abroad, and when war came upon them fought for preservation rather than conquest, and treated its captives with humanity instead of outrage. Rulers have monuments of glory or shame, and nations have annals conspicuous for grandeur and duration, or remarkable for internal dissension and external trouble, in proportion to their sway being based on conciliation or retaliation. One or the other of these motives must lie at the root of all government.

That this is eminently so at the present period of our history is beyond dispute, and does not require debate. It is a statement that proves itself. Issuing from a war continental in its extent, involving the fate of thirty millions of people, marshaling on its bloody scenes the grandest armies of modern times, fearful in its cost of life and treasure, unparalleled in the completeness of its victory, we are forced to deal with the events in which we find ourselves either as merciless or as humane conquerors. Our acts, our legislation, our public and private dealings, must partake of the spirit of reconciliation or revenge. We cannot avoid this fate; it is imposed upon us by that Almighty dispensation which compels epochs and peoples to "choose this day whom ye will serve." No man in America can escape the decision for himself; and no party can elude the issue in its councils or its creed. The one immediate question now before this country is that of restoration. The President, imbued with the lofty precepts of Christian teachings, and influenced by the principles of statesmanship, has declared for a reconciled Union and a conciliated people. The great political party which administered the Government during the war, and which elected the present incumbents of the national offices, both executive and legislative, and who hold political power in twenty-three States, is agitated upon this imposing problem, and its future depends upon its position with reference to it. That the administrative branch has taken stand with the President for a forbearing and considerate policy is familiar to all. Against that stand the legislative branch of the Government has been arrayed. Within the Republican Party proper the standard-bearer of reconciliation is William H. Seward. Against him, in prominent attitude, unfurling the banner of retaliation, is Thaddeus Stevens. Around these two men the members of *that* party *must* range. No power on earth can prevent it. Every voter within its ranks must file after one of these leaders. Every primary meeting; every preliminary caucus; every local, district or State Convention must declare whether they will follow the lead of Seward for reconciliation, or Stevens for retaliation. Whether in so doing rupture within or defeat of that party ensues is not the question with us now. We only maintain that the issue of reconciliation or retaliation is forced upon us and must be met. Whoever desires to see eleven unrepresented States and eight millions of Americans subjects instead of citizens; whoever desires confiscations, spoliations, and vindictive punishments; whoever wishes to supplant the white race of the South which has been in rebellion with the black race, one-fourth of which may be said to have been acting with us during the war; whoever aspires to have Congressional rule over questions heretofore reserved to the States, and whoever wishes to regard the people of the South, now peaceable, as still "public enemies," traitors, and rebels, deserving death on the gallows and a deprivation of political rights; whoever finds pleasure in rousing the passions of the multitude by appeals to the hatreds engendered in war; by reopening the wounds and exhibiting the scars of battle; by marching up to the old boundary of conflict, to glower with rage and anger at the other side of the line, will rally about Thaddeus Stevens, and shout as he unfolds his pagan banner of retaliation.

But those who shudder and are sorrowful at he political prolongation of sectional strife and the savage spirit of war when the fact has passed away; who think that something better can be done with a section of this Republic than to deprive it of representative rights, and something nobler can be done with an American than to degrade him or compel him to wear a badge of infamy; who dread the consolidation of power into any department of Government at the expense of popular liberty or State privilege; who believe that a Constitution sufficient for seventy-four years of peace and four years of frightful war is sufficient to-day; who deplore a departure from the fundamental principles of government, and think it far wiser to deal in mercy than in anger—to rule with magnanimity instead of malignity; who condemn the fatal steps taken to educate millions of men to political resistance and social repugnance; who hold that it is better to extend the friendly hand than give an antagonistic blow; who have faith in the vitality of republican institutions—faith in the healing influences of generous government—faith in the return of sense and cordial relations among a people of common ancestry, common history, and common hopes—and faith that as nature with her kindly smiles brings verdure to the fields reddened with gore, and with kindly agencies buries out of human sight the ravages and disasters of war, so a kindly Government, inspired with Christian love and virtue, will cure the civic diseases, restore the social health, and under its benign reign one triumphant flag shall wave again over one rejoicing people; all these, and they, numbered by millions, will rush to the side of William H. Seward, and make the welkin ring with the music of reconciliation.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match for One Thousand Dollars, on the Union Course—The Hambletonian Stallion George Wilkes Defeats Lady Thorn in Three Straight Heats.

The exciting trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between the two celebrated fast trotters, *George Wilkes* and *Lady Thorn*, attracted a very large assemblage to the Union Course, L. I., yesterday. The day was delightfully pleasant and propitious, and the track in finer order than it has been this season; consequently, fast time was looked for. *Lady Thorn* has not trotted since she beat her present opponent, *George Wilkes*, and *Commodore Vanderbilt*, for the fifteen hundred-dollar purse on this track, last season; she was trained and driven yesterday by Dan Pfifer. *George Wilkes* has improved amazingly since last season, having been in the care of that able trainer, John Crooks, ever since his removal from the hands of the person who formerly trained him, and who was almost uniformly unsuccessful with him. The mare was the favorite in the betting, and so eager were her backers to invest their money, that $100 to $40 was current; those tempting odds being freely taken by the partisans of the brown stallion. As will be seen, the layers of odds came to grief, as *Wilkes* won in three straight heats.

First Heat.—At the second attempt a start was effected, *Wilkes* who had the pole having a length the best of it, and he retained this advantage around the turn. At the quarter-pole *Lady Thorn* was at his wheel, that point being reached in 36 seconds. Along the backstretch *Wilkes* trotted beautifully and steadily, opening a gap of a length and a half at the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:13. On the third quarter *Lady Thorn* tried to close up, but the brown stallion still kept daylight open between them, and Pfifer was now evidently reserving his mare for a decisive brush up the homestretch, into which they swung with a length between them. At the drawgate *Lady Thorn* had reached the stallion's wheels, and her backers were in ecstacies at her anticipated victory in the heat when suddenly she broke up and her chance of the heat was extinguished as the stallion came leisurely home, crossing the score six lengths ahead in 2:26.

Second Heat.—The betting now became $100 to $60 on the stallion, those who had laid heavily against him turning round and endeavoring to save a portion of their money by betting these long odds on his winning. He got half a length the best of the send off and was a clear length ahead at the turn, after rounding which the mare broke up, and before Pfifer could get her into a steady trot the stallion was six lengths ahead at the quarter-pole in 37 seconds. This gap the mare closed up a little on the backstretch, and was only three lengths behind at the half-mile pole, which *Wilkes* passed in 1:13¾. From this point *Lady Thorn's* efforts to reach her opponent were fruitless, for *Wilkes* maintained his lead all the way home, winning the heat easily by two clear lengths in 2:27.

Third Heat.—The betting was now $100 to $20 on the stallion, taken repeatedly by the friends of the mare, who thought she would outlast the other. They had a good start, *Wilkes* showing in front at the turn, but the mare hung upon his wheel all the way to the quarter-pole, which they passed in 26 seconds. On the backstretch the stallion opened daylight between them, and was a clear length ahead at the half-mile pole—time, 1:13¼. On the three-quarters stretch, *Wilkes* drew away two lengths, but as they turned into the homestretch the mare gained rapidly, and a magnificent struggle ensued, she gradually getting on equal terms with her antagonist, and amid great excitement passing him. But at this critical moment, when her victory seemed assured, the mare suddenly left her feet within a dozen lengths of the score, and *Wilkes* passing her won the heat by a length in 2:25.

In the interval between the second and third heats, a match against time was trotted, Dan. Pfifer backing the brown stallion *Mambrino Pilot* to trot a mile in 3:30, with three trials, the stallion going under saddle, ridden by that ablest of trotting jockeys, John Murphy. The betting was $100 to $70 on his accomplishing the feat, and his backers were not deceived in their estimation of his speed. He trotted the first quarter in 30 seconds, made a break on the backstretch, but was down again immediately, and reached the half-mile pole in 1:13. He made a second break, but his clever rider had him down directly, and he came home at a splendid gait, a winner of the match by 2¾ seconds, doing the mile in 2:27¼.

SUMMARY.

Union Course, L. I., Friday, June 8.—Match $1,000 mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

J. Crooks named br. s. George Wilkes	1	1	1
D. Pfifer named b. m. Lady Thorn	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half-mile.	Mile.
First Heat	00:36	1:13	2:26
Second Heat	00:37	1:13¾	2:27
Third Heat	00:36	1:13¼	2:25

Same Day.—Match against time, $750 to $500. D. Pfifer entered br. s. *Mambrino Pilot* to trot a mile in 2:30, under saddle. Time—2:27¼.

Masonic Convention.

The Grand Lodge F. A. M. resumed its session yesterday, Grand Master R. D. Holmes presiding. The remainder of the Grand Officers were elected, as follows:

Grand Pursuivant	J. Fountain.
Grand Tiler	S. Fish.
Grand Lecturer	J. B. Chaffe.

The Grand Officers were installed in ample form by M. W. Bro. Paige.

A resolution was adopted directing the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Prussia, near this Grand Lodge, to protest in the name of this body against the action of the foreign Grand Lodge in prohibiting non-Christians from being made Masons.

A resolution was adopted, congratulating the Grand Lodges of Virginia and New-York on the restoration of harmony between the two grand bodies, growing out of Virginia repealing her resolution of non-intercourse.

On motion, the fee to obtain new lodge dispensation was increased to $80.

A resolution was adopted forbidding Masons within this jurisdiction, under penalty of masonic discipline, from using masonic emblems in connection with their business notices and advertisements.

R. W. Andreas Casard reported that within the jurisdictions of Cuba and the South American republics, Jacobin Clubs had been established who claimed to be Masons, and conferred the degrees of masonry on parties clandestinely. In connection with these parties, a resolution of non-intercourse was offered and referred.

The following appropriations were made:

Salary of Grand Secretary, exclusive of clerk hire, $500.

Masonic Boards of Relief—New-York, $2,000; Brooklyn, (W. D.,) $800; Brooklyn, (E. D.,) $500; Troy, $300; Albany, $400; Buffalo, $600; Rochester, $400.

To the Grand Master for relief to Masonic Boards when required, $600.

Widow of R. W. Brother Wadsworth, $500.

Hall and asylum fund, $10,000.

Expenses of Grand Master, $200.

Charity, $650.

Salem Town Monument Committee, $100.

The following appointments were made by the Grand Master, completing the list of Grand Officers: Marshal, Orrin Welch; Standard Bearer, Edward L. Judson; Sword Bearer, H. C. Preston; Stewards, Jas. H. Toone, James Burns, Matthew S. Chambers and Samuel R. Kirkham; Senior Deacon, Wm. T. Woodruff; Junior Deacon, F. Widdows.

A petition to establish a lodge, under this jurisdiction, at Alexandria, Egypt, was referred to the Grand Master, with power.

A resolution of thanks to the reporter of the Grand Lodge was adopted, and the Grand Lodge was closed for the communication.

[Advertisement.]
Knox's Hats, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.
KNOX HATS, NO. 212 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
KNOX HATS, NO. 533 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
KNOX HATS, NO. 533 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Knox has just brought out several splendid styles. The taste displayed by his artist has brought his trade to so high a figure that the largest building in the City would fail to accommodate all his business. There is something so peculiarly characteristic in the wares of Knox, the Hatter, that any one who has once worn his hats would almost as soon go bareheaded as to wear any other.

[Advertisement.]
Undergarments for Warm Weather.
ZEPHYR MERINO.
Elastic, durable and unshrinkable.
VAN DERLIP & TAYLOR,
(Late A. Rankin & Co.,)
No. 96 Bowery, and Broadway, 22d-st. and 5th-av.

[Advertisement.]
Canton Mattings at wholesale and retail at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery. Imperial Crown Mattings for parlors. Also, Gowqua and Manking Mattings at 50c. and 60c. per yard; Mattings at 25c., 30c. and 40c. by the piece or yard. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
The Quarantine question being now settled, the inhabitants of Staten, Coney and Manhattan Islands and vicinity are duly informed that Kent's East India Coffee is still sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

June 8—*In steamship Cella, from London, &c.*—Mr. Foster, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Phillips, Miss McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and 2 children, Mr. Ward, Mr. Cates, Mrs. Nadie Bakai, Mr. Glover, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Buchler and 2 children, Mr. Somer, Mrs. Saintner and child.

June 8—*In steamship Baltic, from Bremen*—G. L. Holmes, son and daughter, Bertha Rosenthal, Selis Lobberberg, B. Solberg, L. Einstein, A. Guisloe, J. Schilling, E. Hasemeyer, J. Brandt, A. Falck, M. Delahof, A. M. Shon, Mrs. Caroline Frank, F. Zachiesche, D. Herschel and 5 daughters, P. Memminger, and 1,021 in steerage.

June 8—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Martin and 2 children, Jos. Miller, wife, child and nurse, Mrs. G. Perkins, Master G. Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Paynter, W. H. Power, and 399 the steerage.

In steamship Andrew Johnson, from Vera Cruz—Mrs. Mary A. Barksdale, Wm. E. Dodworth and family, Miss Ella B. Jones, Wm. Boynton, Robt. E. Clark, Henry Hewitt, Mrs. Aug. Marcial, Mons. Weskey, Mons. Winelot, H. Sheirs, S. Torvillion, J. Orvell, Chas. Bernes, J. Del Tamor, Mrs. Friedrische and 3 children, Maria Sanchez, Matilda Sanchez, Amelia Rogues, J. Rogues, A. Valdez, 2 children and servant, John E. Smith, S. Balara, J. Moullier, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Winchester, from Havana.—J. B. Anderson, A. J. Zell, A. Bayhi, J. Bunyan, C. McKenzie, W. Pizie, J. Stevenson, G. S. Hunter, R. E. Lopt, H. Mead, H. M. Galway, E. Dow and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets...... 7 30 | Moon rises... 2 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 32 | Gov. Island. 5 21 | Hell Gate.... 6 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co; Westchester, Ingram, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbot; Robert Morris, Farrington, Philadelphia; Brazilian, (Br.,) Glover, Liverpool, Nesmith & Son; Star of the Union, Farrington, Philadelphia; Fulton, Samuels, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.

Ships Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox; Screamer, Merrill, British Provinces, Nesmith & Son; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Lucerne, (Br.,) McNeil, London, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Attila, (Aus.,) Druscovich, Greenock, Slocovich & Smith; Fred. Scalla, (Pruss.,) Waack, Cork, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eudora, (Br.,) Knight, Cork and a market, G. F. Bulley; Fides, (Brem.,) ——, Marseilles via Philadelphia, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Fred. Clark, (Br.,) Coalfleet, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Carrie, (Br.,) Maxwell, St. Thomas; Favor, (Hol.,) Samnes, Rotterdam, W. Salem & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Strikney, St. Stephen's, Miller & Houghton; A. L. Peck, (Br.,) Peck, Santa Cruz, Miller & Houghton; Stiffe, (Ital.,) Jovorich, Cork and a market, J. B. Phillips & Son.

Schooners L. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven, L. D. Stannard; Jameston, McGee, Baltimore, A. Abbot; Lilly, Francis, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ida Richardson, Bedell, Fortress Monroe, N. L. McCready & Co.; Chas. Thompson, Brewster, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton; Oregon, Munroe, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Erin, Cutting, Liverpool May 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 413 passengers the National Steam Navigation Co. Experienced light variable winds all the passage. May 26, passed steamships Scotia and Louisiana, bound E.; 1st inst., one of the National Co.'s steamships, bound E.; 5th, Brem. steamship America, bound E.

Steamship Baltic, Jones, Bremen May 24, via Cowes 26th, 5 P. M., with mdse. and 1,044 passengers to Ruger Bros. 8th inst., signalized Brem. ship Duchess de Brahant.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London May 20, Havre 22d, with mdse. and 429 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. June 1, lat. 45 34, lon. 45 20, spoke Br. bark Favorite, from Barcelona for Quebec.

Steamship Andrew Johnson, Bolger, Vera Cruz May 26, via Sisal 29th, and Havana June 3, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. A. Whitney.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana June 2, via Nassau 4th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Winchester, Gregory, Havana May 30, via Norfolk 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to master. Put into Norfolk for a supply of coal.

Steamship Rapidan, Alexander, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship S. Curling, (of Thomaston,) Mohan, Callao Feb. 26, via Cape Henry, with sugar to R. O. Ferguson. March 25, J. L. Chabert, colored steward, of New-York, died of consumption.

Ship City of New-York, Thomas, Liverpool May 17, with mdse. and 121 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. All well. Since May 30 had light S. W. winds and calms.

Bark Thos. Pope, Alexander, Monrovia, W. C. A., 41 ds., with palm oil, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Left bark Edith Rose, just arrived.

Bark Ormus, (of Pembroke,) Pattangall, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Linda Stewart, Osborn, Matanzas 7 ds., with molasses to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Constancia, (Span.,) Oliver, Sagua 15 ds., with molasses to Pesant, Hermanos & Co.

Bark Orona, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, St. Johns, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to G. Wheelwright & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Ludwig, (Ham.,) Halsloop, Colombia Feb. 25, St. Helena April 27, with coffee to order.

Brig Schiller, (Port.,) Barhoza, Oporto 37 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to Hagemeyer & Bruun.

Brig Martin Bensen, (Hanov.,) Mennen, Humacao, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Holmboe & Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Martha A. Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. A. Hussey & Co.

Brig John G. Johnson, of and from Nassau 7 ds., with mdse. to J. Eneas.

Brig Tasso, (Ital.,) Cacace, Palermo 55 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Highland Mary, (of Nassau,) Graham, Messina March 16, with fruit to master.

Brig Laura, (of Antigua,) Leonard, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with coffee to Jas. Patrick & Co.

Brig B. Young, Gibson, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. E. Kidder, Allen, Cedar Keys, Fla., 13 ds., with timber to Murray, Ferris & Co. Sld. in co. with bark White Cloud, for New-York.

Schr. Alcora, (of East Machias,) Talbott, Guayanilla, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. Talbott & Co.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ada Ames, ——, Willet's Point.

Schr. Minerva, Wightman, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. E. Waterman, Edgell, Norwalk.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Providence.

Sloop Harvest, Remington, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Domestic Ports.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Arr. schr. Peerless, St. John, P. R.; schr. Daylight, Demerara May 19. Schr. Surprise, from Boston, reports: Struck by lightning on night of 5th, off Smith's Island; foremast shattered, 4 men knocked senseless, 3 seriously injured.

BOSTON, June 8.—Arr. bark F. Tupper, London; brigs Rio Grande, Cardenas; Ceylon, Guano; schrs. E. S. Twisden, Hayti; Tom Holcomb, New-Orleans.

Also arr. barks Manitou, Cedar Keys; Ionic, New-York; brigs Marshall, Port Praya; Hail Columbia, Rolerson and J. Means, Philadelphia; schr. B. F. Folsom, Cienfuegos.

WOOD'S HOLE, June 8, P. M.—Passed by, steamer Metis, from New-York for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Edith—schr., from Mobile for Havre, May 20, lat. 38 39, lon. 64 50.

Mary Boucher—brig, from Trieste for Surinam, 36 ds. out, off Gibraltar, April 12.

Omega—bark, from Palermo for New-York, 54 ds. out, June 4, lat. 32 08, lon. 68 13.

Paragon—brig, from Anguilla for Portland, June 6, lat. 36 50, lon. 73 20.

Ringdone—Br. bark, from Mazatlan for Liverpool, May 13, lat. 4 37 N., lon. 32.

W. W. Lord—brig, from Falmouth for New-York, May 30, lat. 43 30, lon. 59 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone, May 3, bark Helen Maria, for Boston; schr. Curlew, for New-York in 4 days.

At Guayanilla, P. R., May 25, schr. Annie Bell, for New-Haven May 27, and schr. Abbie Williams do. 28th.

At Matanzas, June 1, schr. Gem, for New-York in 2 days.

At Barbados, May 23, wh. bark Globe, with 500 bbls. oil.

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IT STILL REMAINS UNEQUALED.
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RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c.
A PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.
15,000 BATHS THE PAST YEAR.
TURKISH {BATHING HOURS:} TURKISH BATHS. BATHS.
GENTLEMEN—6 to 8 A. M. and 1 to 9 P. M. LADIES—10 to 12 A. M. SUNDAYS—GENTLEMEN 6 to 12 A. M.

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HEAVY SHIRTINGS FROM 18c. to 23c.
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FINE AS WAMSUTTA, FOR 31c.
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DRESS GOODS.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.
PLAID MUSLINS
AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.

CHRISTIAN UNION CONFERENCES—In Rev. S. H. Tyng's Church, 42d-st. and Madison-av.; speakers, Rev. Drs. Hastings and J. T. Duryea. Also, [illegible] M. E. Church, Drs. Foster and Ridgeway, speakers; hour, 8 P. M. Also in the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, corner of Clinton-st., 8 P. M.; speakers, Drs. Thrall, Hodge, Thomas H. Taylor. Also, at 8 P. M., in the South Congregational Church, Court and Presidents sts.; speakers, Rev. [illegible] Lagren, pastor and others.

MR. JOHN A. EDGREN, WHO HAS recently been appointed a missionary to Sweden, will be ordained to the work of the gospel ministry on SUNDAY, June 10, with appropriate services, at the Masonic Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Anderson. Services commence at [illegible] o'clock.

THE VERDICT
OF THE
FASHION MAGAZINES
AND
Opinions of the Press
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OR
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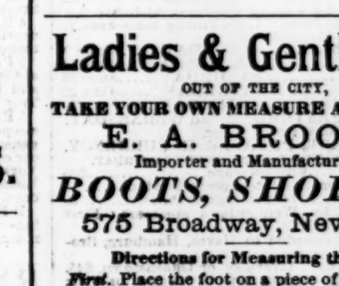
575 Broadway, New York.
Directions for Measuring the Foot.
First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure A.
Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure B, viz:
1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.

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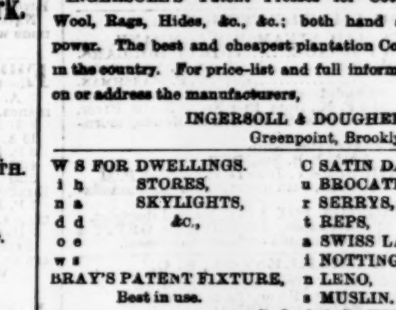
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78, 16, 71, 61, 20, 7, 56, 2, 57, 54, 3, 22.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 271, June 8, 1866.
57, 58, 29, 45, 49, 4, 9, 36, 5, 54, 44, 24.
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